[illegible]

# The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 3 As.

[illegible] signal lines.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion [illegible] 8 As. per line.

[illegible]

[illegible] double the above.

For advertisements which are [illegible] for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of not more than three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for [illegible] to prepay these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines [illegible] Re. 1 0

Each additional line [illegible] 0-8 As.

Advertisements not [illegible] will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied —Nonpareil, [illegible] lines [illegible] to the inch.

[illegible] 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship ALMORA, [illegible] tons [illegible] H. P., Commander A. G[illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th October 1874, at 4 p.m.

October 1874. [illegible] November 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible] Arrive at CALCUTTA [illegible] 18

Cargo [illegible] for the steamers on this line [illegible] transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes [illegible], which call regularly.

Also for [illegible] forward by the [illegible] B. I. S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] to and from Bagdad with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] will be despatched on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY, and [illegible] an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. [illegible], Commander, J. Avens, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 4 p.m., calling at Veraval, [illegible] and Mandvie.

The s.s. [illegible] tons, 170 H. P., Commander J. Barns, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October 1874 at [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT [illegible] TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BE AND MAJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch [illegible] tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible], as above, on MONDAY, [illegible] October 1874. For [illegible] apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 21st and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | [illegible] | [illegible] | 24 |
| Suez | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 |
| Port Said | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9 |
| Alexandria | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8-10 |
| Messina | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 |
| Naples | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 |
| Leghorn | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 |
| Genoa | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14 |
| Marseilles [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 14-10 |

Without food.

Children [illegible] years, [illegible] Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA" to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks, passage, rates and freight, &c., apply to

G. GHIRDONA,

Agent [illegible] Navigation Company, No. 3 Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising on all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, [illegible] desirous of posting Notices [illegible] on the line.

[illegible]

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others [illegible] their business on [illegible] the Public, [illegible] privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

[illegible]

[illegible], may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[illegible] Peninsular and Oriental [illegible] Company's steamers will be despatched with HER MAJESTY'S Mails as follows:—

[illegible] to Southampton [illegible]

[illegible] to Southampton [illegible]

[illegible]

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call:— Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shipment unless the shipper's receipt for which is [illegible] in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander [illegible], will leave on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:— Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate street, No. 90, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARGAR, opposite to Manekchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bunder [illegible], out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARANA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Parana.

Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company, will sell by public auction, at their Room, in Apollo street, No. 13,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jacconets, [illegible], dhollies, chintz, &c.

An assortment of kerosine hand, table, and hanging single and double light lamps, spare chimnies of sizes, plated and bronze single, double, three and four lights hanging argand lamps, single and double branched wall shades, cabin lamps, flower and ground glass globe lamps, six light chandelier, cut wine and water tumblers.

Blackwood carved furniture, consisting of conversation and reclining couches, arm and without arm chairs, carved pier tables, chiffoniers, glassed or book-cases, cupboards and presses, American folding easy chairs, meat safes, &c., &c.

100 dozens Pints Pale Ale,
100 ditto Quarts do.
100 ditto [illegible] Sherry, Dry,
25 Cases Australian Jams,
1 Case Japan Leathers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

| IN | FOR |
|---|---|
| WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. |

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. BARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,

(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)

DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,

Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to Mr. STREETER'S extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

SPECIALITIES.

18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

The Times says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter puts upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALLIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory, the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

| WATCHES | CLOCKS |
|---|---|
| Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. | Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns. |
| Lever, [illegible], | Church, Turret, |
| Horizontal, Duplex, | Carriage, Chime, |
| Chronometer, Chronograph, | Dining and Drawing-room, |
| Keyless, Centre Seconds, | Hall, Shop, |
| Repeaters, Indian, &c. | Library, Bracket, &c. |

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental ateliers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of Jewellery, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and Silver Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily: No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the World.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE C[illegible] MEMO[illegible] FUND.

A MEETING of the [illegible] will be held [illegible] Office [illegible] Secretaries [illegible] and the amounts for [illegible] down their names are requested to do so without delay [illegible] this week.

T. BLANEY.

Bombay, 21st October 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Hornby Row, No. 5, on MONDAY, the 26th Oct. 1874, at [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLARAKHIABHOY SEWJEE, Secretary and Agent.

LETTS'S DIARIES! DIARIES! FOR 1875.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE COLABA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 125 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH CALL of Rs. 125 per SHARE of the above Company has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office, No. 34, Nicol's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of November 1874, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the same Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.— Dated Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલશ કુમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 22nd instant, viz.:—

1st.—That the Capital of this Company be further increased from Rs. 6,25,000 to Rs. 7,50,000 by the issue of 125 whole Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to be reserved for the Company.

2nd.—That the Directors be and are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 125 Shares in manner best suitable for the interest of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

[illegible]

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB.

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Lyon Barrington, Esq. | Lieut. Colonel Hamilton. |
| D. P. Blaine, Esq. | Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, M.P. |
| The Lord Brougham and Vaux | Lieut. Col. Hon. E. H. Legge. |
| Sir B. Dixie, Bart. | Major General J. A. Raines, C.B. |
| Lieut. Colonel Evans. | Major Gen. F. O. Salisbury, C.B. |
| Colonel Sir Francis Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B. | Canon Tristram, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. |
| The Lord Graves, R.N. | |

This Club now numbers upwards of 700 members, and is daily increasing. A Club-house will shortly be opened in a prominent West-end position, but members of the Wanderers' Club in the meantime are now making use of the Junior St. James's Club, 54, St James's-street, London, which, by the kindness of the Committee of that Club, has been placed at their disposal.

This Club is established to meet the wants of Gentlemen who, owing to the almost dead-lock existing among the leading West-end Clubs, are at present without the advantages of one.

The Club is intended for members of Town and County Society, and one of its objects also will be, as its name denotes, to offer a place of resort for men of travel, and other gentlemen who have associated in distant parts of the world.

Entrance fee at present, six Guineas. To be increased hereafter to Twenty-five Guineas. Subscription: Town Members, Seven Guineas; Country ditto (including Officers of H. M.'s [illegible]), Four Guineas. Officers on foreign service, One Guinea; other gentlemen resident abroad, Two Guineas.

T. KENNAN, Major, Secretary.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CLERK. He must be able to write neatly and quickly, and be accurate at figures. Apply to "A. A. A.," Office of this Paper.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F. [illegible]

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, and one by SOUNDY & Co. Price Rs. 400 each. Address "C.," Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a medium sized BILLIARD TABLE, with Lamps, Balls, Cues, &c. Price Rs. 300. Apply to "M. N.," at the Office of this Paper.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAM BOATS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £182 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £250 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £325 to £450.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £475 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 50 persons...complete from £600 to £1,045.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 30 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:— Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872 from [illegible] of Horningsham, [illegible]

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, Yours very respectfully,

"L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition secures insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to,

PELLY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November 1874, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 6th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Life Assurance, in TWELVE different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ....... Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company that prohibits amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. E. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BAHADURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VITHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 6 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE.—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Six Hundred tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or/and RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 30 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 tons per month, commencing from 1st December next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Tuesday, the 3rd November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security, amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 13th October 1874.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved | 20 to | 70 |
| Ditto, and in morocco cases | 35 to | 120 |
| ,, and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases | 20 to | 100 |
| ,, ditto ditto combined, in cases | 54 to | 180 |
| ,, BOWL AND SPOON, in case | 100 to | 170 |
| ,, FEEDING BOTTLES | 30 to | 40 |
| ,, PAP BOATS | 18 to | 28 |
| SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle | 11 to | 50 |
| CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows | 25 to | 50 |
| MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children | 6 to | 20 |

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 200 to 350.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... ,, 350 to 500.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, [illegible], salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 55 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 60.

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

NEW STOCK

For the coming Season.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE CHOICE WILL BE FOUND IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

To Mofussil Residents.—The New Catalogue, with Complete Sets of Patterns, Posted Free on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Flint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Galosh Boots | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes | 8 0 | 9 0 |

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ...................... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ............ Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons,)

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, [illegible]s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. [illegible]s. [illegible]d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

| | | s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 40 ozs. | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 ,, | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 ,, | at 6 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 ,, | at 6 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 ,, | at 6 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 11 ,, | at 6 0 | 3 6 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 ,, | at 6 6 | 3 18 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | 2 2 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 ,, | at 6 6 | 4 11 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | | | 1 5 0 |
| | | | £57 14 0 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

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Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.

Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

## NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS &c. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Invite attention to the following efficacious

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

PEPSINE WINE

Manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine.

A really useful and agreeable preparation for supplying the deficiencies of Gastric Juice in the Stomach, and thus Promoting Digestion.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PEPSINE LOZENGES,

For purposes as above; a portable and convenient form.

In Bottles—Rs. 1-8.

DIGESTIVE OR DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Rhubarb, Carbonate of Soda, Ginger, Cardamoms, and other Stomachic Ingredients, useful in cases of Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 1.

ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE,

Much esteemed in Indigestion, Debility of the Stomach, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA,

LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

ROWLAND [illegible]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

1, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for payment in Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| FOR DESTROYING | FOR DISINFECTING |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES. |

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

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JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

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| Churches, | Institutions, | Halls, |
| Schools, | Conservatories, | Corridors, |
| Clubs, | Vestibules, | Dairies, &c. |

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns. Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire

ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner | Rs. 30 | per doz. qts. |
| Laubenheimer | ,, 15 | ,, |
| Steinwein | ,, 26 | ,, |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 20 | ,, |
| CLARETS—Chateau de Francis | ,, 14 | ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 24 | ,, |
| Chateau Lafitte | ,, 23 | ,, |
| Vray Canon | ,, 18 | ,, |

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do. Rs. [illegible] per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.
CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.
Ditto [illegible] 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen. | | |
| R. R. Mego & Co.'s Red Seal | | 20 ,, |
| Do. Vino de Pasto | | 22 ,, |
| J. Sandbach & Son's | Rs. 17 & | 24 ,, |
| Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal | | 24 ,, |
| M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry | | 26 ,, |
| PORT CARBONELL | | 24 ,, |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils | Pts. | 23 ,, |
| Do. | Qts. | 35 ,, |
| Do. | Magnums | 88 ,, |
| Arthur H. Browning's | Qts. | 30 ,, |
| J. Sandbach and Son's | | 20 ,, |
| Do. do. | Pts. | 11 ,, |
| CLARET—R. R. Mego & Co.'s St. Estephe | | 14 ,, |
| Do. Margaux | | 17 ,, |

Also, Messrs. PLASKITT & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY .............................. Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto ................................... 15 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made

ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

## NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of [illegible] Blackwood and [illegible] and Gold [illegible] Furniture for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Pooking [illegible] of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, [illegible] Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for [illegible] Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Bellis Hats, Bonnets, [illegible], Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Clocks, Hoods, Caps, [illegible], Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, [illegible], Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated [illegible] and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete [illegible] &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen for furniture, &c. Carpet Footstools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes. Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to [illegible] seasoned materials [illegible] in nearly every [illegible] to be CHEAPER, [illegible] MORE DURABLE than those imported from Europe.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princes of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of doorways.

SINGLE and double-seated, Cream-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES, EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, and of the following:—

AGENTS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Borabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Bombay | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Egutpoora | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel. |

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd October, 1874.

[illegible] Liverpool Cotton Market closed [illegible] quite dull, sales 14,000 bales, of which [illegible] bales were Surats. On the spot prices were again unchanged, but [illegible] Uplands, December-January shipment, was quoted at 7⅝d. [illegible] This morning's market [illegible] changed, probable sales [illegible] the day's receipts at the [illegible] being 22,000 bales, which is [illegible] remarkably heavy; exports to Great [illegible] Mid Uplands in New York [illegible] a further fall of ⅛ cent per [illegible] charge being unaltered.

Coffee is steady at previous prices, nor is there any change in the quotations for Seeds and Oils. Metals are the same as quoted a week ago.

The Bank of England return for the week, although showing a slight reduction in the Reserve, withdrawals of £625,000 in Bullion and an increase of £187,500 in Discounts, is nevertheless decidedly more favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having improved from 35¾ to 36¾ per cent. The withdrawals of gold have evidently been almost entirely for Alexandria, the extent of the demand for which is probably well known to the directors; moreover, it is evident that the amounts withdrawn have been from Deposits, so lessening liabilities. The slight increase in Discounts shows that there is no special trade demand at the moment, and, judging from the fact of the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills being still given at 3¾ to 4 per cent., we may infer that there is little expectation of dearer money, if even a return to lower rates be not anticipated.

Rupee Paper yesterday was unaltered. This morning Consols were still at 92½; French Rentes at 90½, an advance of ⅛; Bar Silver at 57 13/16 per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE, although not quotably altered, has nevertheless shown indications of an easier tendency. Bank Bills are still obtainable at the same rates, but there are fewer Banks drawing at the top rate, meantime telegraphic demand has again been done at 1s. 10 3-32d. for an amount. In private paper there is little or nothing doing, ready, and there are no sellers of "forward" at the rates offered. We quote to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 10 1-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 9-16d. | „ |
| Credits, 6 „ | 1s. 10 11-16 to 23-32d. | „ |
| Documents, 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 3-4d. | „ |

On Calcutta nothing has been done and there is no change in rates, buyers of 60 days still offering ¼ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unaltered. There are sellers of Fours at Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet with a weaker tendency. Only a very moderate business has been done, and in most instances at values showing a slight decline from yesterday's quotations.

COTTON is still dull, and in ready stuff there is nothing at all doing, prices here being decidedly over Liverpool currencies. Of new crop purchases are reported of 800 bales Machine Ginned Broach at Rs. 216 to Rs. 217 per candy full-pressed, all February delivery. Arrivals yesterday were comparatively liberal—1,256 bales, nearly the whole of which was Bhownuggur.

FREIGHTS are unaltered both for ready and forward shipment.

PIECE GOODS are steady with perhaps a slightly better inquiry, but prices are quite unaltered.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value p. sh. | Paid up | Last dividend | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 94 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 12 pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 12p.ct | Do of Bombay New | 742½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 375 | 12p.ct | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 615 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,200 nom |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 300 |
| 40,000 | 181¼ | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 400 nl |
| 40,000 | [illegible] | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 375 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 118xd |
| 1,000 | 55 | 51 | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 515 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value p. sh. | Paid up | Last dividend | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 62 | 1,250 | all | 15 | Alexandra Spinning | 1,445 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 3,150 |
| 800 | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co | 2,050 |
| 800 | 1,000 | all | 250p* | Bombay United | 1,985 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 170 | 10* | Broach Mills | 265 |
| 600 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 1,127 |
| 2,310 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.s | Oomrawuttee Spinning | 1,120 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 125p.s | Fleming S. W. Co | 1,250 |
| 1,800 | 1,000 | all | 115p* | Great Eastern | 1,470 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Hindustan S. W. Co | 1,270 |
| 770 | 1,000 | all | 115p.s | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,385 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Khandeish Spinning | 1,325 |
| 800 | 1,250 | 1,000 | ... | Madras Spinning | 1,450 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 150 | 65p.s | Madras U. Spinning | 1,290 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | ... | Manockji Petit's | 1,410 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | all | 200ps* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,415 |
| [illegible] | 316 | all | 340* | Oriental | 838 |
| 800 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 290 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150p.s | Woonderdas Spinning | 1,345 |
| 500 | 1,000 | [illegible] | 31½p.c | Do. do. 1/4 share | 410 |

* Per share for the half-year.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | £19-8-0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 246 |
| ...... | £20 | 109 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | [illegible] | do. | Ditto | — |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,810 |
| ...... | £18 | [illegible] | do. | Do. New shares | 215 |

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 8,000 | all | Rs. 90 | Colaba Land Co | 1,340 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 146 |
| [illegible] | 2,000 | 2,000 | 40p.s. | Mazagon Land | 1,410 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 380 |

## BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th October, as compared with that for 10th October:—

| LIABILITIES. | 10th Oct. Rs. A. P. | 17th Oct. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 56,25,000 0 0 | 56,25,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits | 56,30,484 6 9 | 55,71,414 2 9 |
| Other Deposits | 64,53,504 15 3 | 61,91,[illegible] 7 1 |
| Cash Credits | 2,29,338 5 10 | 2,21,376 14 8 |
| Post Bills | 2,06,986 9 3 | 2,30,441 13 8 |
| Reserve Fund | 4,00,000 0 0 | 4,00,000 0 0 |
| Special Reserve Fund | 2,04,340 7 3 | 2,04,340 7 3 |
| Rs. | 1,91,59,714 12 6 | 1,88,27,006 12 7 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Silver & Notes at H. Office | 24,44,867 14 9 | 29,89,228 0 2 |
| Govt. Reserve—Cash | 54,097 11 6 | 1,42,155 7 0 |
| Govt. Securities | 28,56,466 14 11 | 28,56,098 9 3 |
| Loans | 16,23,849 2 2 | 18,01,861 6 8 |
| Account of Credits | 3,38,575 0 0 | 3,10,525 0 0 |
| Mercantile Bills discounted | 31,12,824 7 1 | 31,80,933 13 2 |
| Dead Stock | 2,31,101 9 4 | 2,38,116 2 4 |
| Bills of Exchange | 42,02,567 0 0 | 11,68,869 6 0 |
| Due by other Banks | 2,89,355 0 0 | 4,06,805 0 5 |
| Rs. | 1,91,59,714 12 6 | 1,88,27,006 12 7 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 17th October 1874.

| Open, 1,278½ Miles. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 79,337 1 0 |
| Merchandise | 1,69,822 0 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 629 0 0 |
| Earth Traffic | 637 8 0 |
| Total Rs. | 2,50,426 9 0 |
| Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs. | 3,26,467 13 5 |
| Decrease Rs. | 76,041 4 5 |

## OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 26th September 1874.

| | RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p. | TRAIN MILEAGE. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | 191 15 0 | 37 |
| Goods | 189 5 0 | |
| Electric Telegraph | 3 8 0 | ... |
| Total | 384 12 0 | Total 158 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Koina, 766 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodeeda with a general cargo, and four hundred pilgrims, and fifteen children, as passengers.

THE s.s. Pollux, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast, and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa.—Miss D. Silva, Mrs. J. G. da Cunha, Mr. F. Cunha, and thirty deck passengers.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s.s. CALISSO, Captain A Legcioli, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay at noon on Thursday the 22nd instant and the same Company's s.s. Memfi from Bombay arrived at Aden on the evening of the same day.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain C. Hensman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Revd. O. Pwi[illegible] [illegible] Ferraise, Mr. Babajee, Mr. D. Monte, and [illegible] deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. P[illegible], 155 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Kurrachee (October 19th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Hart, A Gentleman, and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CASHMERE, 766 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mrs. F. Dibbhi, Captain E. Reunolds, Mr. Lvie, infant, and ayah, & Mr. Jumnadass Nursing. For Bushire.—Mr. W. N. Roskell. For different ports.—Twenty-six deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 tons, Captain W. Scamme, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Aden and Suez (October 9th) with English Mail and the following cargo:—182 packages piece goods, 58 bales twist, 3 cases boats, 17 pigs lead, 5 cases thread, 5 packages glassware, 94 packages beads, 2 packages papers, 18 cases metal thread, 9 boxes specie, 15 packages books, 1 box pearls, 7 cases saffron, 1 box false pearl, 1 bundle mats, 60 packages gum, and 260 packages merchandise, and some other packages for transhipment for different ports.

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Penang (s) | Avern | Kurrachee, Oct 19. |
| 23 | Africa (s) | Hensman | Calcutta, Sept 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Koina (s) | Morrison | Aden, J. & Hoodeeda. |
| | Cashmere (s) | Turner | P. Gulf via Kurrachee |
| | Pollux (s) | Pead | Coast and Carwar. |

The Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Emmore (s) | Holman | Port Natal, Sept 5. |
| | Zambesi (s) | Gates | Southampton, Sept 10. |
| | Udston | James Shaw | Melbourne, Aug 3. |
| | Honeysoom Shaw | Nacoda | Muscat, Sept 9. |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Pembroke Castle | ......... | ......... |
| | Oriflamme | ......... | ......... |
| | Lilian | ......... | ......... |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 20 Oriental (s) ......... Rangoon and N. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 21 Alexandra ......... Gopaulpore.

### STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23rd October, 1-30 P.M.—Steamer Australia from Aden arrived.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne s, 96 packages hardware, Essubjee Adamjee; 2 cases glassware, Bhaimeya Ebram, 50 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee; 45 casks beer, Aldridge Salman and Co; 5 packages medicine, Sorabjee Manuckjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 320 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co; 20 cases brandy, Jeevanjee Ruttonjee's Sons.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 609 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 30 bales wool, Nursee Khattow; 68 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Parsee s, 130 cwts B horns, Comerbhoy Chandabhoy; 525 cwts galls, Sewjee Cassomjee; 9 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 20 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 76 bales cotton, Rawjee Pragjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara, s, 11 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 2 boxes shawls, H. H. H. Adam; 1 case shawl, P. Moondelall; 2 packages T. shell, Kessowjee Mallsee; 175 cwts. B. horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassan; 150 cwts horns, A. Noor Mamed; 321½ cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 56 bundles E. teeth, Hasonbhoy Thaver and Co; 21 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee; 8 cases nishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 40 cases gum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 5 bundles E. teeth, Anundjee Visram; 2 cases shawls, Luckmeedass Khimjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 33 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 8 cwts. wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 900 cwts. [illegible] seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Bokhara, s, 1,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 875 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawulpindee, on Friday, the 28th day of August 1874, Private Alexander Stephenson, 4th Regiment of Hussars, was charged with having, at Rawulpindee, on the 22nd of July 1874, been drunk, also with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Rawulpindee, on the 22nd of July 1874, without authority, loaded a carbine belonging to No. 1283, Private Andrew Shaw, of the same regiment, with intent to use the same unlawfully. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days and to be fined £1. This sentence was returned by the Revising Officer when the Court having attentively considered the observations of the Revising Officer, and the whole of the proceedings revoked their former sentence, and now sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven hundred and thirty days, and to be fined £1 sterling, and further to be discharged from Her Majesty's service with ignominy. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, but the ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

### ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 22.

Gwynne, Captain, Bengal 63rd Foot, from leave, from England.
Aitchison, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Loch, Major, Bengal Depy Commr C P, from leave, from England.
Goodwin Austen, Major, Bengal Depy Supdt, from leave, from England.
Phillips, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Wahab, Lieut Col, 6th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Lunard, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Tennefather, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Q O Hussars, from leave, from England.
Pringle, Surgeon Major, Bengal Med Dept, from leave, from England.
Grant, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, from Dharee.
Steele, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to retire, from Wellington.
Wilkinson, Lieut Col, Bengal 2nd Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.
Biggs, Lieut, late Bengal 109th Regt, on probation, from Darbhanga.
Bellard, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, from Punjab.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Capt A Pond, S C, is at his own request transferred from Agra to Jhelum for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified:—

On the 7th September 1874—Lance Corpl W K Wilson, 11th Hussars; Lieut the Hon N G Lyttelton, 4th Bn Rifle Bde; Pvte C E Wood, 4th Bn Rifle Bde; Pvte H T Beer, 4th Bn Rifle Bde; Asst Apothy D A Elkins, 87th Foot; Hospl Appce. E J Lewis, 87th Foot; and Hospl Appce A D'Cruz, 37th Foot.

On the 1st October 1874—Lieut E Hartopp, 10th Hussars.

On the 5th October 1874—Troop Sergt Maj J Redding, 10th Hussars; Surgn H Bradford, 59th Foot; Pvte P Ricketts, 59th Foot; Pvte T B Marsden, 59th Foot; and Drummer P Cogan [illegible] Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on 6th Oct 1874:

Lieut E H Brown, R. E; Lieut G. P Owen, B-11th R A; Schoolmaster W Langford, 11th Bde R A; Pvte W Jones, 62nd Foot; Capt H M Parkerson, 63rd Foot; Lance Corpl C. Warner, 63rd Foot; Pvte J Cooke, 109th Foot; Sub Condr J Hurley, Comt Dept, Ft Wm; Hospl Appe J Rowley, Py Genl Hospital.

The Rt Hon the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity:—

Bazar Sergt Henry Campbell.
Barrack Sergt James Spring.
Sergt Patrick Wallace, Comst Dept.
Sergt Henry Goodman, Comst Dept.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confer on the undermentioned individuals the medal for long service and good conduct, and the gratuity, on discharge, specified opposite their names:—

Garrison Sergt Maj Bryan Molony, Fort, Agra, £15.
Sergt Maj David Cameron, Convalescent Depot, Kussowlie, £15.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 25th Sept 1874, directing Capt the Hon C Dutton, 88th Foot (Station Staff Officer, Roorkee,) to officiate as Depy Asst Qrmr. Genl of the Division, as a temporary arrangement, on the departure of Brevt Maj G W C Plowden, B S C from Meerut.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 14th Jany 1874, appointing Lieut and Adjt W S Darley, 1st Batn 5th Foot, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate and conduct the proceedings of a Genl Court Martial, held at Bareilly on the 19th idem.

Fyzabad Station Order, dated the 20th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut A Fiske, offg Adjt 8th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G T Halliday, appointed offg Bgde Maj at Meerut.

Fuxa Garrison Order, dated the 19th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut T H Goldney, Adjt 28th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut J R Hobday, proceeding to join the Survey Dept.

55th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 28th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut C G Briand to act as Adjt to the left half-bat at Delhi, with effect from the 29th idem, vice Lieut A H Atkinson, proceeding to the School of Garrison Instruction.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 15th Sept 1874, making the following appointments:—

Capt J H Green, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th idem.

Lieut C Egan, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th Aug 1874, vice Capt and Adjt M J Moore, on sick leave.

Lieut J B Lynch, 2nd Squadn Suba, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th Sept 1874.

Dated the 1st Oct 1874, appointing Lieut J B Lynch to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1874, consequent on the departure of Lieut C Egan, on special duty.

31st N I—Regimental order, dated the 22nd Sept 1874, appointing Lieut B C Graves, 2nd Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt R O Vyvyan, appointed Qr Master to the 12th N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lieut A J R Van Cortlandt, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars—Captain Philips, from the 10th to the 25th Oct, to remain at Deyra Dhoon, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery—Maj C J McMahon, (No 2 Baty, 23rd Bgde) to remain in Tasmania, from the 4th Oct 1874 to the 3rd April 1875, on medical certificate, in extension.

Vety Surgn G Durrant (D Baty 9th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

65th Foot—Maj and Brev Lieut Col W Chads, from the 15th to the 31st Oct, to remain at Simla, in extension of privilege leave.

72nd Foot—Maj and Local Lieut Col J W Barnes, from the 10th Sept to the 29th Oct, to remain at Mussoorie, in extension of privilege leave on medical certificate.

10th Foot—Lieut [illegible] Toolop, from date of availing himself of it, pending [illegible] Field Marshal Commdg in-Chief, on his application to retire.

Surgn Maj B Thornton, from the 2nd Oct to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate, in extension.

General List, Cavalry—[illegible] S A Swinley, Station Staff Officer, Nowgong, for the [illegible] and 30th Sept in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

General List, Infantry—Capt J A D Gordon, (Adjt 2nd N I,) for one day, [illegible] 3rd Oct, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Capt [illegible] (and Wing Subn 43rd N I,) for two days, viz, the 29th and 30th Sept, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Vety Dept—Principal Vety Surgn A Turnbull, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving Simla, to appear before a medical board.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, October 20.)

The [illegible] Govt in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgn Maj Michael Cudmore Furnell, F R C S, to act as Physician of the General Hospital and Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Madras Medical College.

Surgn Edward Foster Brockman, to act as Opthalmic Surgn, General Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology in the Medical College.

Surgn Daniel Robert Thompson, M D, to act as Resident Surgn General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Medical College.

Mr W McQuhae, Colr and Mag of Madura, resumed charge of the District from Mr H W Bliss, the actg Colr, on the 5th instant.

The services of Surgn-Maj Colvin Smith, M D Surgn of the 2nd District, Presidency, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Rt Revd the Bishop has granted the Rev J W Wench, M A, Chaplain of Vepery, privilege leave for two months, from the 10th instant or from the date of quitting his station.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps, to be Captains, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps.

Lieutenants Henry Beresford Nangle from the 9th Oct 1874, and George Fraser Eric Smith Neill from 15th Oct 1874.

Col Gen List—Lieut G M Onslow (Capt 20th Hussars), to have the position of Capt, vice Bird, 20th Hussars, deceased. Dated 13th September, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brev Capt) William Bannatyne Warner, to be Capt, vice Doveton, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, deceased. Dated 4th Octr 1874.

The services of Surg D R Thompson M D, 21st N I are placed at the disposal of the public department for civil employ.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MELVILLE—GRANT—October 23rd, at Bombay, by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., W. Babington Melville, Esq., Govt. Telegraphs, to Percy S. Cameron, eldest daughter of Duncan Grant, Esq., Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—October 19th, at Kishnaghur, the wife of Lieut-Col H T Forbes, S C, of a son.

MARSHALL—October 19th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain G F L Marshall, R E, of a son.

ROWLAND—At No. 19, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev W J Rowland, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—At Allahabad, John Arthur Johnson, formerly of the Calcutta Preventive Service, and lately of the Government Printing Press, Allahabad.

REA—October 15th, at Chuckrata, of Dysentery, Caroline Rose, the beloved wife of Quartermaster Sergeant W G Rea, 1-8th (The King's) Regiment, aged 33 years. Sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

THE persistent efforts of the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern division and of those officers who have been associated with him in the agitation against the revised settlements have at last met with a well-deserved success. A breach has been made in the imposing array of facts and figures behind which the Settlement officers sought shelter, and the heavy structure has come down with a crash which puts us in mind, to compare great things with small, of the way in which the Second Empire shrivelled into empty show after the fatal surrender of Sedan. The figured statements, descending to the minutest details of holdings, with which these Settlement Reports bristle, overawed all hostile criticism, and lulled into insensibility the sanctioning authorities who felt themselves helpless to test their correctness. The figured charm has been rudely disconcerted by the hand of the charmer himself. Colonel Francis's letter in the matter of the Bamburda re-settlement, addressed to the *Indu-Prakash*, and published by us on Thursday, will be read with painful surprise by every officer in the country. We confess we were hardly prepared for such a damaging confession of the hollowness of all those pretentions of superior accuracy and minute and careful industry which had till now bolstered up the reputation of the Settlement Department. With our antiquated notions of British integrity, we had always thought that no superior officer of our Government would trifle with the vast responsibility which his position too often lays upon him, when he is called upon to settle a whole talooka involving the weal and woe of many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects for the period of a whole generation. With this confession before us, it would, however, be prudery to deny that the confidence of the public has been misplaced, and that the implicit trust reposed by Government in its professional agents in this matter has been abused. The unquestioned success of the first settlement has, it seems, demoralized the present race of officers, and they have lost the old ring of honest integrity of purpose and liberal consideration for the wants and aspirations of the agricultural classes, and have degenerated into the ignominious position of panderers and purveyors to the State's greed for more money. It will be judicial blindness on the part of the authorities if, after such a humiliating confession from the chief head of the Survey Department, they persevere in their present policy of upholding the revised assessments and shut their ears against the cry of woe which comes from all sides. However painful the operation may be, we have our own duty to discharge, and we shall not shrink from exposing the sham which has hitherto passed muster for real honest work, and we shall knock down the idol with its hierophants and their technical shibboleth, not regarding where and how we hit. The fair fame of our rule shall not be tarnished with this stain if we can prevent it. Bamburda is a village next door to Poona, and it is within its limits that the head of the Government seeks repose for half the year in the magnificence of Gunnesh Khind. It was first settled along with the other villages of the Poona, or, as it is technically called, Haveli talooka in 1842-43. The thirty years' period expired in 1872, and, along with 80 other villages, it was subjected to the revised settlement in the year that has just closed, and the new rates were to come into actual operation from the commencement of the new revenue year. The acreage assessed under cultivation and the total assessment of this village in the last year of the old settlement, and the corresponding totals of the new settlement, will be seen from the following figured statement which we extract from the Settlement Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent in charge of the Poona and Nassick Survey:—

| | 1871-72 | 1872-73 |
|---|---|---|
| | acres | acres |
| Total average under cultivation | 1,638 | 1,637 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total assessment | 1,094 | 2,520 |

It will be seen from these figures that the new settlement has not disclosed any large quantity of assessable land which had been furtively enjoyed free of assessment under the old settlement. Speaking roughly, for an increase of 4 acres in the assessable area, the increase of assessment has been 130 per cent. The old maximum rate for Bamburda was 1 rupee 6 annas, the new maximum rate fixed was 3 rupees 8 annas, or an increase of more than 250 per cent. in the sanctioned rate. It is to be noted with regard to this fiction of sanctioned rates, that at the time of the first settlement the rates for the Haveli talooka were fixed 25 per cent. higher than those of Bhimthadi, on the ground that the prices of grain, &c., stood 25 per cent. higher in the neighbourhood of Poona than in Bhimthadi. In consequence of the railways this difference has vanished, and this fact is admitted in the Re-settlement Report, when it is stated that the difference of prices now is barely 5 or 7 per cent. So far, however, from this circumstance being in any way allowed to influence the consideration of the maximum rate for Haveli, it was only noticed to be ignored; and the Superintendent coolly recommended the arrangement of sanctioning an increase in the maximum rate of 250 and even 300 per cent. with regard to the villages in the close neighbourhood of Poona, descending with every stretch of a mile or two to the west and the east of Poona to the lowest minimum of 2 rupees 8 annas, which is itself [illegible] per cent. higher than the maximum rate for the [illegible] neighbouring villages in the Bhimthadi talooka. With these manipulations the new assessment of Bamburda, 2,520 rupees, was made to exceed the old Kumal rate, which was 1,464 rupees: it exceeds even Mr. Pringle's rate, which was 1,661 rupees, or 30 percent. higher than the total of the first settlement. It will be seen from this specification that the maximum rate of Haveli [illegible] raised both absolutely and comparatively beyond what the liberal principles of the previous settlement warranted. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington [illegible] in this master-stroke of his hand, by which the assessment of the whole district was raised 100 per cent. over the collections of the last five years of the first settlement. Of course Mr. Oliphant, the Collector of Poona, easy-going man himself, and with the knowledge of the treatment Mr. Shaw Stewart met with for his pains in the matter, was not inclined to quarrel without cause with the all-powerful Survey Department, so he suspiciously shook his head and hinted a suggestion that the revised rates had been pushed almost to an extreme, and that he should have been more satisfied if the jeerayat assessment had been fixed 12 per cent. lower. His voice counted for nothing in the councils of Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's performance so outraged all rules and precedents that his immediate superior, Colonel Francis, found it necessary to curb him, and he required the Superintendent to pitch the screw lower down. The rates were accordingly lowered all round, reducing the assessment on the whole talooka by a sum of Rs. 15,000. Ill-fated Bamburda, however, was excluded from the merciful dispensation on the ground of its advantageous position, although Ghorpoorie, Kirkee, and Wanowrie, which are equally favoured in this respect, had their assessment reduced from Rs. 4,273 to Rs. 3,742. Colonel Francis, in his own report, regarded the new proposals as satisfactory, and with regard to Bamburda he stated it to be his opinion that on account of its position it was most properly raised from the second to the first class of villages and charged with a maximum rate of Rs. 32 per acre. The Revenue officers of Government are, however, a hard race to please, and, notwithstanding these generous concessions, the Revenue Commissioner expressed his opinion in rather strong terms, to the effect, "that he felt constrained to regard the new assessment as a "high one, notwithstanding the merits claimed "for the new classification. Bamburda contains a great deal of very bad land, and "the high subletting rates referred to by Colonel "Francis applied only to better lands," and should not, therefore, be recognized as a ground for raising the rates all round. His protest, like that of Mr. Oliphant, was addressed to unwilling ears, and was found impotent to stop the evil at the time; and the Government, or what passes for one with us at this time, quietly sanctioned the new rates.

The publication of the new rates in the village caused an immediate outburst of surprise and dismay on the part of the poor ryot community, which had been to the last kept in complete ignorance as to the fate reserved for them. They waited on the Revenue Commissioner in numbers, and moved him to make a personal inspection of their fields. Mr. Havelock condescended to listen to their prayers, and personal inspection only confirmed his previous doubts regarding the justice and policy of the new enhancement. He made two personal inspections; the second of these inspections was made by him in company with the Hon. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Chapman, and these high officers were so surprised at the monstrous injustice of the enhancements that they were heard to cry shame upon the department which could be guilty of such wholesale inaccuracy and unredeemed oppression. Colonel Francis, who was himself present at the second inspection, was struck dumb at the unanimity of every one present in denouncing the work of his department, and found it necessary in self-defence to yield to the overpowering pressure, and as a consequence of this he has, in pursuance of the Resolution of Government, passed at a special meeting of the Executive Council, given orders cancelling the new settlement as far as Bamburda is concerned and ordering a new classification of the lands of this village next working season. This has been, in brief, the history of this memorable struggle between the Revenue officers who represent the dumb millions of the agricultural population and the Survey and Settlement Department, and we have deemed it necessary to give these details in this place because they serve to show the utter hollowness of the line of defence taken up by Colonel Francis in his letter to the *Indu-Prakash*. His account of the way in which the mistake arose is "that the measurement of the village was made "in 1863 and the classification in 1864, in the "height of the share mania period." "The classer "was instructed not to make any deduction for "unarable land on ground suitable for building "purposes, and also to put a higher value on such "land than would be imposed under the regular "scale of valuation in force in the department. "The papers thus prepared were made use of by "the Superintendent in 1872, when the revision "rates were fixed. He was not aware, apparently, "of the special manner in which the work had "been done, and applied the new rates to the "classification done in 1864 in the same way "as in the other villages of the district which "had been re-classified in the regular scale. The "result has been that a considerable extent of "land unsuited for cultivation—and which "under the ordinary rules of the department "would have been deducted—has been charged "with assessment, while the poor soils have been "valued much in excess of what they should be."

Never before in the history of this department was a more damaging confession made; and the worst of it is, that Colonel Francis, in an unguarded hour, has sought to transfer the odium of failure to the Superintendent, who is absent on leave and unable to retort, instead of having frankly accepted the responsibility for himself. The details of the Haveli settlement furnished by us before serve to show that this account of the mistake is simply *not* correct, that it is an afterthought, and a very unsatisfactory makeshift of an explanation. If there was a mistake it was certainly not made by the Superintendent but by the Commissioner himself; but we maintain that there was no mistake in the matter, that both Colonel Francis and Colonel Waddington were fully aware of what they were doing, and that they deliberately adopted these enhanced rates as a safe stretch of power against the protests of the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner. Colonel Waddington's first report was not adopted on its first submission, it was returned to him by Colonel Francis with instructions to moderate the increase. Colonel Waddington thereupon reduced the assessment of all the villages of the talooka with the special exception of Bamburda, and Colonel Francis expressed his approval of this act, and stated his own opinion that Bamburda should have been from the first included in the first class and that Colonel Waddington erred in placing it in the second class in his first report. The measurement and classification work of every talooka liable to revision is as a rule undertaken many years in anticipation of the expiry of the thirty years' leases. In the case of Bamburda there has been no mistake of measurement. The area under cultivation in 1870-71 corresponds to the area assessed under the new settlement. The mistake has been entirely one of valuation—the rates have been pitched outrageously high in violation of the principles and former practice of the Settlement officers, and this valuation was made with the cordial concurrence of both the officers concerned. Neither Colonel Francis nor Colonel Waddington had any legal power to instruct the classer to make no deductions for non-arable land, and charge higher rates for arable land than what would be imposed under the regular scale of valuation in force in their department. The admission that such instructions were given is sufficient to seal the fate of these settlements. Tortuous abuse of power is least justified when responsibility cannot be enforced, and it can bear no good fruit and must entail shame and ruin on the Government which countenances it. Colonel Francis would persuade a too facile Government that the oppressive abuse of power was confined to Bamburda alone. We are, however, in a position to show that this abuse has been the rule of his department, and we are quite willing to give or accept a challenge in verification of our present statement. If Colonel Francis thinks that he can pacify the storm by throwing overboard the mate who has been his right hand hitherto, he grossly deceives himself. The department has been permitted by a weak Government to trifle with the most absorbing interests of thousands, but a day of reckoning must come, and we are glad it has been heralded by such a confession. We are only sorry that Colonel Francis has not acted generously towards his absent colleague. This utter discomfiture of the department under his charge will not be wholly without its use—if it awakens the Government to a sense of the mischief that has been done already, and disposes them to give more credit to the representations of their Revenue officers. [illegible] expect the happiest consequences from the flood of outside light which has been brought to bear upon the hidden secrets of the [illegible] exposing the utter ruthlessness of the [illegible] followed by the [illegible] Survey and Settlement Department.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

EVIDENTLY, Great Britain has not [illegible] the Fiji islands to her dominions a [illegible] too soon. If she had rejected the offer made another and more enterprising European Power would have been only too glad to jump at the chance of obtaining the sovereignty of these islands. A telegram which [illegible] published in yesterday's *Gazette* described the high-handed way in which a German frigate has exacted an indemnity at the Navigator Islands, which are next door to Fiji, for injuries alleged to have been done to German colonists; and the presence of the Ancona in those waters, and the vigour displayed by her commander in making the power of Germany felt at so great a distance from Europe, may be regarded as an advertisement of Prince Bismarck's willingness to take Fiji also under his protection. The Germans, indeed, have plainly become infected with the desire of universal dominion at sea as well as on land. Not content with having effaced Austria as a German Power and conquered France, they are inspired with the old French passion for rivalling England in ships, colonies, and commerce; and from the coast of Spain to the Navigator Islands the newly-created German Navy seems to be bent on giving proofs to the world of its strength and energy. Germany has a large commerce to protect, and it would be impertinent to assert that she should not maintain a respectable navy, which may also be of service in upholding her policy in Europe; but we may confidently assume that she cannot in these days hope to establish a Colonial Empire. America and Australia are both occupied, and it will not be easy for any power which has not already founded settlements in Africa to gain a footing on that Continent. As for occupying isolated posts in distant seas, in the neighbourhood of English Colonies which 30 years hence will have become powerful States, it is obvious that in time of war such stations would only be mantraps.

## THE NANA SAHIB.

VERY few Europeans need to be told about the deeds of the infamous Rajah of Bithoor; yet the following epitome of the tragic events which took place at Cawnpore may refresh many of our readers in the recollection of Nana Sahib's principal atrocities. Marshman's history may be accounted generally correct, though on one point, the death of the Nana, he was wrong, for, whereas the historian says that "the Nana and his brother died in the jungles of Nepaul during 1859," we have the events of the present time to prove that, after all Nana Sahib was doomed by fate to be hanged:—

The large and important station of Cawnpore was garrisoned by three regiments of native infantry and one of cavalry under the command of General Wheeler, but unhappily he had only 200 European soldiers. With a mutinous feeling around him in every quarter the month of May was passed in fear and anxiety, and he entrenched a spot about 200 yards square, and stored it with provisions sufficient to last 1,000 men for a month. Dhoondhoo Punt, the Nana Sahib, living at Bithoor, had been assiduous in fomenting the spirit of rebellion among the regiments, and on the [illegible] June they rose in mutiny, and after courteously dismissing their officers, plundered the treasury, opened the gaols, and marched off to Delhi. The Nana, whose object was to raise a Mahratta throne for himself and not to revive a Mogul dynasty, hastened after them and prevailed on them to return and attack the entrenchment of the [illegible]. The whole of the European population was crowded into the enclosure; the revolted sepoys laid close seige to it, and planted eleven guns of large calibre against it, which poured in an incessant shower of shot and shell. The miseries of the beseiged have seldom, if ever, been exceeded in the history of the world, and the dauntless courage and the spirit of endurance they displayed have perhaps never been surpassed. The 23rd of June, the anniversary of Plassy, the day fixed by the prophets for the extinction of the Company's raj, was here, as elsewhere, marked by extraordinary exertions, which, however, ended in so signal a defeat that the sepoys begged permission to remove their dead.

Three weeks had now elapsed since the investment of this slender fortification, and still this heroic band continued to repel every assault, and to inflict an almost incredible amount of slaughter on the insurgents, yet their guns were becoming unserviceable, their ammunition was running low, and starvation was staring them in the face; a stray dog was turned into soup, and a horse was considered a delicacy, and the well was nearly exhausted. It was impossible for human-nature to hold out much longer, and General Wheeler at length agreed to the offer of the Nana to supply them with provisions and conveyances to Allahabad, on condition of his surrendering the entrenchment together with the guns and treasure. Little did the General dream that the incarnate fiend to whom he was entrusting his charge, had on the 4th June massacred 130 men, women, and children who had escaped from the mutineers at Futtygurh in boats, and had been induced to land at Cawnpore. On the morning of the 27th June, the remnant of the garrison, together with the women and children, moved down, some on foot and some in vehicles, to the river, which they found lined with the ferocious sepoys; and there was perpetrated one of the most diabolical acts of treachery and murder that the darkest page of human annals records.

No sooner had they embarked in the boats than Tantia Topee, acting for the Nana, took his seat on a platform, and ordered the massacre to commence. On the sound of a bugle a murderous fire of grape shot and musketry was opened on the boats from both sides of the river, the thatch of many of them was ignited by hot cinders, and the sick, the wounded, and the helpless women were burnt to death. The stronger women, many with children in their arms, took to the river, and were shot down one by one, or sabred by the troopers who dashed into the stream. A number of both sexes escaped to the shore and the Nana issued his orders that not a man should be allowed to live, but that the women and children should be taken to the house which he occupied. There they were added to the captives he had previously made, and huddled together in one small room, fed on the coarsest food, subjected to every indignity, and taken out in couples to grind corn for his household. Of the entire garrison and the male European population of Cawnpore only four succeeded in making their escape in a boat which drifted down the river, and after many hair-breadth escapes, were taken under the protection of a loyal Oudh Zemindar. On the 1st July the Nana was publicly proclaimed Peishwa, with the ceremonies usual on such occasions. He then took his seat on the throne under a royal salute, and at night the town was brilliantly illuminated. But his triumph was of short duration; the avenging sword of Havelock was advancing to extinguish his career.

The perilous condition of the garrisons of Lucknow and Cawnpore was the chief cause of anxiety to Lord Canning, and as the British troops entered the Hooghly they were pushed forward daily in such detachments as the scanty means of conveyance at his command would allow. Benares, the head-quarters of Hindooism, and always the most turbulent city in Hindoostan, was likewise a source of disquietude, as the only European troops in the cantonment consisted of thirty gunners opposed to 2,000 native sepoys. It was owing to the cool courage and composure, and the skilful dispositions of Mr. Henry Tucker, the Commissioner, and his associates, that an insurrectionary movement was warded off while small reinforcements came up from Dinapore. The first driblet from Calcutta, consisting of sixty Madras Fusiliers, under their gallant commander, Colonel Neill, arrived at Benares, then under the command of Brigadier Ponsonby, on the 4th June, and raised the European force to 250. Immediately before the arrival of the Colonel, the native regiment at Azimgurh, sixty miles distant, had mutinied, and obtained possession of seven lacs of rupees. The 37th at Benares was prepared to follow the example, and it was resolved in haste to disarm it, but the affair was grossly mismanaged, and presented a melancholy contrast to the masterly movements at Lahore and Peshawur, where the regiments were deprived of their arms without the loss of a single life. The sepoys fired upon the Europeans; Captain Olpherts's battery mowed down the sepoys and they fled towards the city. The work, however, was complete, though with an unnecessary sacrifice of life, and all further apprehension at Benares ceased.

Colonel Neill, after having made a terrific example of all who were suspected of disaffection, and placed Colonel Gordon in command, moved up with all speed to Allahabad to save the fort, one of the largest and most important in the North West Provinces, which had been, unaccountably, left without a European garrison, and was at this time defended only by sixty invalids from Chunar, and by a portion of Brazier's Sikh corps. The 6th Native Infantry had offered to march to Delhi and fight the mutineers, and was drawn up on parade on the 6th June to receive the thanks of Lord Canning for its loyalty. The men sent up three cheers, and the European and native officers shook hands with each other. That same night, as the officers were seated at their mess, the perfidious sepoys rushed in and put them to death. In the number of the slain were eight unposted boy ensigns, fresh from Addiscombe, who had recently joined the [illegible], and [illegible] bloody graves on the threshold of their career. The [illegible] in the gaol were then let loose, the houses of the Europeans pillaged and burnt, and the Europeans, men, women, and children, outside the fort [illegible] with every aggravation of cruelty. The telegraphic wires were [illegible] rails torn up, [illegible] engines, [illegible] which the sepoys had a superstitious [illegible] shattered [illegible]. The doors of the treasury, containing thirty lakhs of rupees, were thrown open, and each sepoy is said to have carried off three or four bags of thousand rupees each. The town with all its wealth was given up to plunder, and the King of Delhi [illegible] proclaimed. The Fort had been beleaguered for four [illegible] when it was happily relieved by the arrival [illegible] of Colonel Neill, who had been directed by telegram from Lord Canning to take the command [illegible] Allahabad. The handful of Europeans he brought with him was augmented by other detachments in succession, and he was [illegible] enabled to re-establish the authority of Government in the city and surrounding districts, and [illegible] retribution on the wretches who had been revelling in plunder and bloodshed [illegible] gibbets in every direction bore ample testimony. On the [illegible] June he sent on a detachment to succour Cawnpore, consisting of 400 Europeans, 300 Sikhs, 100 irregular cavalry, and two guns, under Major Renaud, [illegible] to inflict summary vengeance on all who were in any degree suspected of disloyalty, and [illegible] for three days [illegible] behind him traces of retribution in desolated villages, and corpses dangling from the branches of trees. Colonel Havelock, the Adjutant General of the Army, who had been second in command in the Persian expedition, returned to Bombay on the conclusion of peace, [illegible] way of Madras [illegible] came up to Calcutta in the same steamer with Sir Patrick Grant, the [illegible] who [illegible] the command in India on the death of General Anson. On the voyage Havelock had mapped out a plan of operations, and recommended the formation of a moveable column, to proceed upwards from the lower provinces to the scenes of revolt. This column was placed under his command as Brigadier-General, with orders, after suppressing all disorders at Allahabad, to lose no time in proceeding to the support of Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore, and Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow. He reached Allahabad on the 30th June, and soon after received unequivocal evidence that Cawnpore had fallen, and that the Nana was marching down with a large force and many guns on Allahabad. He clearly foresaw that if Major Renaud's little band had come in contact with the rebel sepoys, not a soul could have survived to tell the tale; and, contrary to the remonstrances of Colonel Neill, he ordered the Major to halt. Havelock could only muster 1,000 Europeans, 130 of Brazier's Sikhs, 18 volunteer cavalry, and 6 guns, which he had improvised, and with this force he hastened to the support of Renaud, and overtook him at Futtehpore, and there he commenced his victorious career. The enemy, 4,000 strong, rushed down upon his army, but was soon seen to fly in dismay, leaving eleven guns with the victors. This was the first check the mutinous sepoys had received below Delhi, and it produced a most salutary impression. Three days after he again defeated them at Oong, and without a halt hastened on to the Pandoo river, where he again routed them, and was enabled to save the bridge, which they were preparing to blow up, and the loss of which would have fatally crippled his movements. The Nana's brother, who was in the field, galloped back in haste to Cawnpore, and gave him the alarming intelligence that the British commander had forced the bridge, and was in full march on the town. The monster determined to avenge himself on the helpless women and children, two hundred in number who had been crowded together for many days in three narrow rooms. Among the captives, there were four or five men, and they were brought out and despatched under the eyes of the Nana. A party of sepoys was then told off, and they poured volley after volley on the helpless victims through the venetian windows, but as the work of death did not proceed fast enough, Mahomedan butchers and other ruffians were sent in with swords and knives and other weapons to hack them to pieces. There the bodies lay through the night, and the next morning the dead and the dying were brought out, together with children alive and almost unhurt, and tossed indiscriminately into an adjoining well.

After this act of unparalelled villany, the Nana marched out of Cawnpore, with about 5,000 men, to dispute Havelock's advance. The sepoys fought with the valour of desperation, but the admirable strategy of the commander, and the indomitable courage of the British soldiers, more especially the 78rd Highlanders, gave him a brilliant victory. The next morning the troops marched into Cawnpore, when the sight of the well choked with human victims told them that they were too late, but it inspired them with an unquenchable resolution to avenge this foul massacre. The rebel sepoys blew up the magazine and dispersed. The Nana fled to Bithoor, and then escaped with his females across the Ganges into Oude, when his palace was despoiled and destroyed.

## ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2nd OCTOBER.

The success of the new Turkish Loan which I mentioned a fortnight back has been so remarkable that it is still a topic of general talk. Last year Turkey asked £27,000,000 in this market, offering about 12 per cent. for the accommodation, and got not a tenth of the sum: this year she asks for £16,000,000, offering also about 12 per cent., and she gets the offer of four times what she wants. The loan last year went immediately to a discount, and has remained so until the last few days, when it profited by the general rise in all such stocks; the new loan came out at a premium and has commanded one ever since, even rising in price as the settlement approached, when it was discovered that the allotments had been greatly reduced to the various applicants. In Paris the mania for Turkish stocks has been almost as conspicuous as here, the transactions having been enormous at constantly advancing prices. The difference between these two cases—the failure of last year's loan and the unprecedented success of this one—can hardly be explained by any one cause. No doubt, the chief element of popularity was the influence, now solemnly by Imperial decree conferred on the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the particulars of which I previously explained. The Bank has made a splendid profit out of this loan. Its shareholders represent a very numerous and influential *clientèle*, each one of whom is now directly interested in the welfare of Turkey, and the position of her stocks; and the Bank, therefore, has not only the power, but the inducement to render aid to the Ottoman Government whenever it is again pressed for money. This pressure generally comes at the periodical quarterly dividend dates, when Turkey, at her wits' end, has generally had to borrow small sums at usurious rates. Henceforth, however, the Bank will be expected to advance what is wanted, and it will be able to do so with safety because it is covered by a large amount of unissued bonds of the general debt which it could always sell in the market; thus, the quarterly confessions of impecuniosity and beggary will be altogether avoided, and the dividends will be paid as regularly as those of any other Continental state, even though there should be a slight increase in the general indebtedness of the empire. Now, the moment that the constant discussions about the ability of the Turks to pay their dividends cease, the great deterrent to English investors will be removed, and they will buy such securities freely. This, of itself would explain the late furore for all these stocks. But of course it is hoped and believed that something more than merely regularity in the administration of revenue will follow the new arrangements. There is the strongest reason to think that the extravagance of the Sultan and his Ministers, which has been the great curse of Turkey, has been effectually checked for a year at least—which may prove a most valuable breathing time. It is moreover also believed—and I state this on the authority of a leading director of the Ottoman Bank whose personal experience of Turkey, official and unofficial, extends over nearly forty years—that the supervision, nay, the very presence of the Bank officials at the sources of revenue will soon increase the fruitfulness of these sources by checking waste and peculation, and, perhaps, ere long doing away altogether with the mischievous system of farming the revenues. If so, there is no earthly reason why the national income of the Empire should not rise from fifteen to twenty millions in a single year, which would probably close the era of deficits. All this, no doubt, depends on such contingencies as peace, the life of the Sultan and his adherence to the new arrangements, but on the latter point I am assured no anxiety is felt. Nor have the increased hope and confidence been confined to Turkey only: Egypt, too, has benefitted in the same way. All her stocks have been bought eagerly, and the loan brought out last year for no less than £32,000,000, of which less than a million or only a thirty-second part was then subscribed, has since been nearly all absorbed by the public, the price having risen from 64, or a discount of 20 below the issue price, to 79. In this case, the Syndicate, arranged by the Oppenheims, who manipulated the transaction, after getting rid of one-half the total amount, or £16,000,000, took up the other half at a reduced price and have managed so well that they have now sold most of it at an enormous profit. The Syndicate was dissolved yesterday, and a considerable amount of the stock will, it is now thought, come on the market, so there is for the moment a decline; but, even allowing for this, [illegible] these issues are [illegible] change [illegible] Egypt. The [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] with a Budget [illegible] interest [illegible]

The next [illegible]—the third in [illegible] a beginning, but [illegible] with Austria, which [illegible] rived from antiquity [illegible] established credit [illegible] connected with it [illegible] the loan; it will [illegible] Money last [illegible] called the *World*, which [illegible] and which has [illegible] of a peculiarly [illegible] organ by [illegible] about the [illegible] other journal of [illegible] The statements [illegible] that is mattered [illegible] the Bohemian class, who [illegible] paper, was to [illegible] which lasted for a [illegible] as one that lasted [illegible] valuable than [illegible] was dropped, [illegible] Your readers will [illegible] that the City was the next theme selected. Any man, who has known the City for the last two years, could write a [illegible] merely put down with ordinary literary skill the facts he had acquired. [illegible] house so far. But the writers [illegible] the *World* do not know the City; they have only picked up some gossip affecting half a dozen men in it, and, exaggerating or misrepresenting these, have dished them up with the [illegible] of malignant detraction that pleases lovers of scandal—above all, those who love scandal directed against men more successful than themselves. Among the objects of special hate is Mr. Sampson, the late City Editor of the *Times*, who yesterday retired to enjoy a leisure he has amply earned. He has been assailed in number after number of the *World* in language so offensive, and with insinuations so insulting, that it is difficult to believe the writer is not desirous to goad Sampson into an action for libel. The common explanation of these articles is that the writer is a disappointed City speculator, who has lost many thousands in schemes which Sampson has exposed and rendered abortive; and the gentleman whom rumour credits as being the author, or at least inspirer, of these effusions, is Mr. Henry Labouchere, once M.P. for Windsor, but unseated for bribery; subsequently M.P. for Middlesex, where he lost his seat because Lord Enfield would not any longer work with him as a Liberal candidate, and more lately promoter of public companies in the City under the firm of Arthur Green and Co.—also part proprietor of the *Daily News* and lessee of the Queen's Theatre. The articles against Sampson have insinuated that he prostituted his influence as City editor to puff up the schemes of his own friends and to crush so far as he could those of rivals, however honest and meritorious; but the mere summary of the general tenour gives no idea of the [illegible] tone taken. In the last number, amid a series of very ribald effusions, appears the following under the head "Mr. Sampson's [illegible]"—"We learn that the German speculator who was accustomed to write the City article in the *Times* in the absence of Mr. [illegible] [illegible] tunity [illegible] ing to [illegible] intended [illegible] hardly [illegible] City article [illegible] which [illegible] change [illegible] The German speculator in question would do well to limit his literary efforts to the columns of the weekly journal of which he is part proprietor." This spiteful paragraph is supposed to refer to a City man of considerable influence and high character, who is part owner of the *Observer*, and who is assumed, I believe erroneously, to influence if not to write its money articles, which is one of the [illegible] in London. The "Schemes" spoken of—that is, the enterprises in which this gentleman has been engaged—are all of a most legitimate kind; more honest and at the same time useful undertakings could not be named, as they include the Atlantic submarine cables and those to the East, schemes by which it is no exaggeration to say no investor need have lost money, while the commerce of the entire world has been benefited. But his heinous offence has been that his schemes have all prospered, while the rival Atlantic cable—of which Mr. Labouchere is a director—has so far proved a ludicrous failure. As Mr. Labouchere has a strong interest on one side, his antipathy to the "German speculator" is, in the eyes of many, accounted for, and hence the authorship of [illegible] in the *World* is attributed to him—whether justly or not, I cannot tell.

I have said that the rival scheme, that of the Direct United States Cable Company, has failed. Intelligence was received only this morning of the return of two of the steamers that have been engaged in laying it. The cable had snapped after about 600 miles had been let out, and they had spent a fortnight unsuccessfully in trying to recover it. The Company say they will resume the search immediately, [illegible] is over, and their efforts are sure to be a failure.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half year ended the 30th June [illegible]

Money is rather dearer this week, but the demand is only temporary and may fall off again in a few days.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 21st OCTOBER.

THE GAEKWAR AND THE DUSSERA.

JUST as Residency and cantonment at [illegible] changed last afternoon [illegible] hour of four, the boom of cannon announced to expectant crowds that Mulharrao Gaekwar had set out to join in his great annual Dussera procession. The Gaekwar's leading servants, his cavalry, infantry, glittering field-pieces, guns of gold, silver, and other metal, beautiful horses led by grooms, richly caparisoned elephants, &c., preceded and followed His Highness, some in front, and others behind him, after a time-honoured fashion, as old, perhaps, as his dynasty. Of course Mulharrao was the observed of observers when he appeared apparelled Gaekwar-like, with rare jewels on his brow and something dazzling by his thigh, with only Nana Kuuvilkur to share his golden howdah—[illegible] I have heard it called, on account of a gold umbrella that sheltered His Highness from an Indian sun that may be said to have been fierce even at that time of day. The Gaekwar's troops were in "full dress" according to order, and looked as if they had enjoyed their Dussera holiday. His Highness himself whom Luxmeebaee's son's birth has greatly gladdened, was apparently in good health and passed as usual with the salute he received of twenty-one guns and a *feu de joie*. Almost every English lady and gentleman in Baroda cantonment was present, and in a tent surrounded by the beauties of the West surveyed this truly Oriental [illegible] barbaric splendour. The moon was shining when sight-seers and others returned to their homes and the Gaekwar to his palace to sun his heart in Luxmeebaee's eyes, his new-made youthful bride, his harem's [illegible], of whose sincere advent to her infant son he is said to be more than reconciled [illegible]

"So felt the [illegible]
When from [illegible]
He flew to that valley, forgetful [illegible]
With the [illegible] his young Noor Mahal."

Our mornings and evenings are pleasant, but the days are hot.

Mulharrao's [illegible] the approaching [illegible]

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on 18 June, 2017

## [illegible]LIGENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] no further information regarding [illegible] the statement [illegible] the capture was made on the 21st, and [illegible] the prisoner has confessed [illegible]. Too much importance should not be attached to the confession till the prisoner has been identified by independent witnesses.

Dr. C. W. [illegible], we are told, has decided to accept the vacant chair in the Lahore Medical College.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Lahore on Monday, the local paper says, at 3-27 P.M., which lasted for about the space of 1½ minutes, the direction of the motion being from south to north.

The [illegible] hears from Hazareebaugh, that the warder who was attacked by a European prisoner in the Penitentiary, and had his skull fractured, was still alive on Sunday, but was not expected to survive.

Information has reached St. Petersburg that the Turcoman tribes on the left bank of the Amoo Daria are assuming an unfriendly attitude towards the Russians. It is considered a bad omen that the Turcomans should have hurried on their harvest.

A telegram to the Times from Melbourne dated October 1st, says, that the exploring expedition, under the direction of Mr. Forrest, has reached [illegible] South from Western Australia, after a six months' journey of [illegible] miles through a desert country. Water was scarce.

A case has recently been under litigation at Marree in which a tenant claimed to be reimbursed by his landlord for injury done to his property in consequence of his dining-room collapsing. The decision is that the house owner shall make good the damage; the tenant paying the rent.

The Prince Imperial has rejoined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, after his holidays with the Empress Eugenie on the Continent. The Prince occupies the twelfth place in the first class at the Academy, and will complete his studies by March next; but he will not be a candidate for a commission in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers.

A Berlin paper states that the ex-King of Hanover has been endeavouring, since the visit of the German Emperor to Vienna, to obtain the removal of the sequestration of his property, and that the Austrian Court has favoured this attempt. Prussia, however, would make his renunciation of all schemes of restoration to his throne a [illegible].

The [illegible] Educational Gazette says that the Secretary of State has expressed his satisfaction with the administration of the education Department during the year 1872-73. He also desires [illegible] the subject of the indifference of Mussulmans to the present system of education may receive special attention in the report for 1873-74. This report will shortly be published.

It is reported that a committee is about to be appointed to inquire as to the present scale of victualling [illegible] troops en route to India on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships, there having existed a considerable difference of opinion on the question of increasing the present rations. Medical officers of the naval, military and Indian services will, it is said, be members of the committee.

A valuable addition has just been made to the collection of gems in the British Museum through the purchase of a splendid specimen of the zircon or jacinth. It cost upwards of £[illegible], and is no larger than a common garden pea. It is one of the finest known. It flashes and glows with a red lustre which seems to denote the actual presence of fire and flame.

Bombay, the Englishman observes, ought to be the most healthy town in the world, considering the amount of money spent by the Municipality on its public health in comparison with other Departments. In the budget estimate brought forward for next year the amount sanctioned for this department alone was Rs. [illegible],145, whilst for general superintendence, assessment, collection, markets and slaughter-houses, and police, the amount sanctioned only came to Rs. 7,35,882.

A wealthy Calcutta firm, it is stated in the Englishman (whose article on the subject will be found in another column) has resolved to attempt the production of iron on a large scale in the Beerbhoom District near to Synthia station on the East Indian Railway. There is abundance of iron ore on the spot and a considerable tract of wood, which will serve as fuel, together with limestone, for flux. It is moreover but 90 miles from the Raneegunge coal-field with which it is connected by rail.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India it is notified that although a certain period of regimental service is not required by the Royal Warrant of the 1st of July, 1873, as a necessary qualification for promotion to the administrative grade of the Medical Department, it will still rest with the Government of India to select for promotion to that grade officers possessing sufficient regimental experience to enable them to exercise supervision over military hospitals and regimental military staffs.

It is stated in a Paris telegram that the migration of the Tartars from the Crimea has been going on so extensively that not few remain who are fit for military service, and these are beginning to leave. [illegible] colporteurs are travelling about the country with pamphlets which urge them to leave the Russian Dominions. The Government is consequently expediting the military levy. Arms and equipments for the future Mussulman cavalry have arrived at Baktchisarai, and horses will soon follow. The erection of barracks and a mosque is also in progress.

The semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg says, Russia's only motive for not recognizing the Serrano Administration was to refrain from all interference with the domestic affairs of Spain. Russia's good relations with Germany and Austria, we are further told, are too much in accordance with the interests of the three Powers to be affected by the policy pursued by the St. Petersburg Cabinet with regard to Madrid. The journal then [illegible] to quote and approve a leading article in the Brussels Nord, in which the Czar's action [illegible] is represented as devoid of all political significance.

The [illegible] says that Mr. Holman Hunt has been engaged in painting [illegible], one of which is of an unusually important character. [illegible] of his son [illegible] in carrying further the execution of a picture he produced some time ago, styled "Dolce far niente," and representing a lady reclining. When these works are finished, Mr. Hunt intends returning to the East, in order to complete a picture which he has commenced. The [illegible] papers state that Mr. Rossetti [illegible], is occupied with a picture of [illegible] importance and with smaller works, and that Mr. Wallis is [illegible] now ready for [illegible] coming season.

A [illegible] Balfe, [illegible] by subscription, [illegible] placed in the vestibule of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane [illegible]

[illegible]

his [illegible] the [illegible] recognition which had thus [illegible]. Mr. Gruneisen then [illegible], to whom Mdme. Balfe [illegible] as a memento of the [illegible] statue. Mr. Chatterton, the [illegible], afterwards entertained [illegible] at luncheon.

[illegible] in the Debats, relates [illegible] which have befallen M. Rochefort. [illegible] of the hotel at which he intended [illegible] him to go elsewhere, as [illegible] Napoleon was one of his guests, and [illegible] his being under the same [illegible] might have had [illegible]. Rochefort hired a carriage [illegible] Villa at Passy. [illegible] not knowing [illegible] a terrible man he had to deal with, [illegible] of passing through [illegible] with the view of lengthening the journey. It is well known that [illegible] from the leather, and that [illegible] by [illegible] his wig he [illegible] the whole [illegible]. The driver, perceiving by his accent that the fare was a [illegible] to him, [illegible] What long face M. Rochefort [illegible] be imagined.

A letter from [illegible] reports that the garrison [illegible] by a regiment [illegible]. The new [illegible] ready next year. The former [illegible] Carelr, barracks on the former [illegible] the Jesuits at St. Roude will be [illegible]. The works on the old forts are gradually terminating, and there is some idea of erecting a new fort on the plain of Woippy, on the north-west. The old forts having been repaired, there is no longer, unfortunately, as at Strasburg, an opportunity of removing them further from the town. The Cathedral, the central point, is only 3,500 metres from St. Quentin, 4,500 from Plappeville, 3,000 from St. Julien, 33,000 from Queuleu and 4,900 from St. Privat; while modern artillery has a range of more than 8,000 metres. Although, therefore, the forts are covered by the intrenched camp, the town would not be secure from bombardment by an enemy posted at Queuleu, or at some other point 1,000 metres from the forts.

The Central Asian Railway, according to a letter from St. Petersburg in the Allgemeine Zeitung, is again on the tapis. The connexion of Tashkend with the Russian lines is only a question of time, but it is doubtful what route will be adopted. One proposal is to go by Orenburg round the northern and eastern banks of the Sea of Aral; a second is a branch from the projected Siberian railway by Ekaterinburg; while a third suggests a line from Saratov, between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral along the bank of the Amu to Bokhara and thence to Peshawur, with a branch from Bokhara to Tashkend. If this last route were adopted, the portion of the line between Kalatsch and Peshawur, or one-sixth of the distance, would be constructed by England. Professor Barabiwski, who advocates this plan, urges that no sandy tract would have to be passed through, and that it would be the shortest and cheapest; but it is not favoured by the Government. A bridge over the Volga and the crossing the mountains to enter India would be requisite in any case.

Prince Napoleon's organ in Corsica has published two letters addressed to him by Napoleon III. in May and September, 1872. In the first the Emperor dissuaded the Prince from immediately offering himself as a candidate, advising him to await a more favourable opportunity, and promising when partial or general elections occurred to recommend all his friends to support him, not only in Corsica, but wherever he had a chance of being elected. He recommended him, while preparing the ground, to maintain till then the greatest reserve. In the second letter the Emperor reminded the Prince that his success at the next general election would depend on his plans being kept secret, as endless obstacles and opposition would otherwise be raised. Departments, he added, must be selected where there might be a chance of success, and every Department which voted for him should think itself the only one which did so. These letters, it is maintained, prove that the Prince has a right to put himself forward as a representative of Imperialism.

The following information as to the age and size of horses in her Majesty's Army on the British and Indian establishments on the 1st of January, 1873, is given in the General Annual Return of the British Army for 1872:—British Establishment.—Ages—under five years, 1,638; from five to eight years, 7,928; from eight to 12 years, 3,583; 12 years and upwards, 2,805; total, 14,924. Sizes.—Under 14½ hands, 30; 15 hands, 5,540; 15½ hands, 9,051; 16 hands, 2,283; total, 14,924. Indian Establishment.—Ages—under five years, 366; from five to eight years, 4,236; from eight to 12 years, 3,949; 12 and upwards, 1,285; not reported, 57; total, 10,493. Sizes.—Under 14½ hands, 4,009; 15 hands, 3,768; 15½ hands, 2,297; 16 hands, 342; no returns, 57; total 10,493. The largest number of horses borne on the British Establishment at any one period from 1861 to 1872 was on the 1st of January, 1872—viz., 14,588, and the smallest number was 11,316, in 1867. On the Indian establishment the largest number of horses was 28,563, in 1861, and the smallest was 17,974, in the previous year.

Russia formerly imported from England most of the coal it required, but a few years ago deposits of great richness and extent were discovered at a depth of 180 feet in the territory of the Cossacks of the Don. These have been so far developed that contracts for thousand of tons can now be executed at Taganrog, whereas in 1870 scarcely 50 tons could be purchased there. The difficulty, however, of transport to the Sea of Azof and the Dnieper, the sparsity of the population, and the unfitness for mining operations of tribes accustomed for centuries to husbandry, are likely for a long time to hinder the extension of these deposits, and English still competes, at Taganrog, with Russian coal. At present, remarks a German paper, the whole coast of the Mediterranean and even India and Japan are supplied from England; but were these mines properly worked, ships passing through the Suez Canal would naturally find it to their interest to use Russian coal. Tenders have been received by the Railway Department at St. Petersburg for the construction of a marine canal from Cronstadt to the new port and the Neva.

The Turkish Government lately called upon all Greek subjects residing in its territories to furnish proof of their nationality within three months. This interval has just expired, and, according to a letter in the Allgemeine Zeitung, half the Hellenes who represent themselves as Greek subjects have been unable to give documentary proof of their claim. The Russian Ambassador has accordingly withdrawn the protection he had exercised over them in the absence of diplomatic relations between Constantinople and Athens, and the Grand Vizier has directed that they shall be treated as Turks, and required to pay military and other taxes. Greece is expected to remonstrate against this measure. As regards the recent expulsion of Christians from the Mahomedan quarter of Constantinople, it is alleged that the officials misunderstood their instructions, and that the intention was simply to enforce precautions against fire in houses occupied by more than one family. It is believed, however, that the Minister of Police, Husni Pasha, directed the measure, though now obliged to disavow and reverse it. His zeal is attributed to an ambition to become Grand Vizier.

The Persian Government has, says the Paris correspondent of the Times, purchased arms at Stettin, which will be sent by railway to Zarizyn, and thence by the Volga. Every exertion was made last year by the Riga and Dunaburg Railway to procure the despatch of the materials ordered in England for the construction of Persian railways via Riga, Zarizyn, Astracan, and Enzeli. In spite of the arrangements made for very cheap through rates, this route has not been adopted for the railway material, but the company has just induced the Persian Government to despatch a consignment of arms by it.—The same correspondent, in a telegram dated the 29th ult., gives some further information on this subject:—The sale by the Prussian Government to Persia of 60,000 Chassepots is explained as having arisen out of a request made by the Shah while at Berlin in 1873. He asked for a supply of muskets which had been formerly used in European armies, and during the last 18 months Chassepots (tabatieres), rifles, and weapons of older construction have accordingly been despatched, together with ammunition. These contracts have no political importance, for the muskets will not affect the position of Persia with regard to European armies, but are simply intended to secure internal tranquillity. Prussia has made similar sales of antiquated weapons to China and Japan.

[illegible]—Lady Dilke is dead. She is a great loss to society and to what in spite of its [illegible] the cause which represents all the energy of thought left among us. English Conservatism, either of the Whig or Tory kind, is a lifeless creed. Its watchword is Property, and it is in the interest of property alone that it cares for Throne or Altar. Such a course will never enlist the energies of talent or of youth in its support, and without these the peers, landowners [illegible]

the influence at their command that money can [illegible] fail to impair. It is a fact not generally known that the average income of an English Duke is quite £70,000 a year, while the House of Lords can scarcely represent a collective income of less than four and a half millions, equal to the revenues of the Church of England. The chief power, of course, is vested in one or two cliques, notably that of the Levesons, Gowers, the Percys, the Campbells, and the Grosvenors—four Houses possessed of an enormous aggregate of wealth, and which are closely allied to each other, and through the Royal Family of England to all the reigning dynasties of Europe.

A letter from Trebizond in the Levant Herald shows how little the Shah or his subjects have profited by the reforming zeal with which the former was supposed to have been inoculated during his European visit.—"The intelligent policy," we are told, "pursued by Mirza Hussein Khan is evidently too far in advance of popular ideas in Persia to do much good at the present. The [illegible] influence has greatly added to such an extent that the Shah was actually induced to grant his loving subjects a charter conferring upon them a number of privileges, hitherto unknown in Persia, and calculated to protect them against the [illegible] of the [illegible] and the oppression of the rich. Unluckily for the people, however, the clergy were beforehand with the Grand Vizier, and before he could issue his charter they had succeeded in persuading every [illegible] that the promised privileges would never really exist, and that, on the contrary, the charter was directed against the poor, and would in the end only aggravate their position. Popular credulity easily succumbed to these insinuations, and the appearance of the charter, or tanzimat, was greeted with riots. The latest news is that the people still refuse to have the charter, and that the mustehi, or supreme head of the clergy, has been summoned from his country residence to Teheran, to account for the rebellious behaviour of the peasantry. Judging from these reports, the conflicts between the liberal lay party, represented by Mirza Hussein, and the ecclesiastical party under the mustehi, will soon become hot and thick."

The Pall Mall Gazette:—The mode of enforcing their claims which is in favour with some public bodies in England has apparently extended to the East; and the Suez Canal Company has followed the example of the London gas and water companies. The steamer Mesopotamia was, it seems, detained at Port Said by the act of the agent of the Suez Canal Company, who refused to let the vessel enter the canal unless in addition to the dues her owners paid a further sum of 1,000l. as the estimated damage alleged to have been caused to the company by a collision between the Mesopotamia and one of their dredgers in July last. On the demand being made the owners at once applied for assistance to the British Consul, and also to the Governor of Port Said, both of whom addressed strong remonstrances to the Canal Company's agent, but without success. Ultimately, in order to avoid further delay, the vessel having been by this time detained two days, the owners paid the demand under protest. Our Consul-General at Alexandria, to whom further complaint has been made, "has expressed his opinion that the above attempt on the part of the Canal Company to assess their own damages and to enforce payment without reference to the legal tribunals, should be strenuously resisted." This certainly seems advisable, unless, indeed, we are to acquiesce in the general principle that public companies, whose peculiar functions give them special powers of coercing private individuals, are to hold themselves superior to ordinary process of law, and enforce claims as assessed by themselves whensoever and howsoever they think fit.

The sixth volume of the Report of the Prussian Staff on the War of 1870, thus comments on the battles before Metz:—"The complete retreat of the French under the guns of Metz on the 19th of August gave a decisive turn to the position of affairs. The battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August were in their connexion and consequences the preparation, introduction, and completion of a single policy, which resulted in the French Army being enclosed in an iron ring, from which it was destined to issue only on laying down its arms. A review of the strategic circumstances under which those battles were fought shows that only the existence of an intrenched camp at Metz, fortified by nature and art, occasioned and rendered possible these three days' fights. Up to the end of the second week of August the French Army was in some measure master of its own movements. Considerable divisions of it had suffered separate defeats in the battles of Worth and Spicheren. It was therefore necessary for the French Generals, in view of the numerical superiority of the German army, to endeavour to restore the balance of force. They believed there were two ways of doing this: the junction of the Army of the Rhine with the newly constituted army of Chalons or the occupation by the former of the intrenched camp at Metz, in order, under its protection, to augment the power of resistance of their own troops and force the Germans to divide their forces. Hesitation between these two plans explains the palpable vacillation of the French Generals between the 12th and 17th of August. It seems that the Emperor Napoleon was inclined to the former, and that Marshal Bazaine from the first favoured the latter plan. Bazaine, however, was only convinced of the feasibility of a second centre of resistance as long as it was still open to him to renounce adoption. And he changed his opinion when a choice no longer remained."

A work on modern China, just published at St. Petersburg by Colonel Weniukoff, contains much interesting information as to some hitherto little known portions of that country, based on the reports of Russian officers, scientific men, and merchants. M. Fritsche, director of the meteorological observatory, gives an account of his researches in southern Mongolia; eastern Mongolia is described by the Archimandrite Palladii and two officers of the general staff; and western Mongolia by MM. Matussoffsky, Wesselkin, and Pederin. The commercial reports, by eminent Russian merchants at Tientsin, Hankow, Kalgan and Dolon-Uor, are especially interesting, and Colonel Weniukoff draws from them some important conclusions with regard to the commercial relations between Russia and China. He thinks that any successful competition of Russia with the other European States in most of the Chinese markets is out of the question so long as Russian goods are brought to China by land; that such goods can only find a market in Mongolia, Dzungaria, and part of Mantchouria; and that a direct trade between Russia and China proper is only obtainable by adopting the sea route through the Suez Canal. As an illustration of the expense of land conveyance, the author states that the charge for conveying goods from Moscow to Kalgan via Kiachta is 497 roubles per ton, while from London via Shanghai and Tientsin to Kalgan it is 17 roubles only. The quantity of tea exported from China to Russia has, it is true, increased during the last ten years by 71 per cent. This increase, however, has not occurred in the overland trade via Kiachta, but is due to the opening of the sea route by way of Suez and Odessa; indeed, the overland tea trade has diminished during the above period by 44 per cent., and the colonel thinks it would by this time have been almost extinguished altogether if it were not for the protection duties and the special privileges given by the crown to the Kiachta traders.

The Pall Mall Gazette:—It seems a strange complaint to hear from so military-minded a nation as the French have been long esteemed, yet according to the Journal des Sciences Militaires there is not to be found in the language a single trustworthy work on modern tactics. The French essayist we are following expressly excludes the various translations lately made at Paris of German books as too heavy to be natural and proper reading for his countrymen. There are plenty of French volumes nominally on tactics, but they are either controversial or, like Favre's work, devoted mainly to a single arm. Okounef's, Dufour's, and Giustiniani's books are all written in French, and well known in France, but being composed for Russian, Swiss, and Piedmontese officers respectively, they have their national specialties to deal with, and are therefore not suitable handbooks for the thousands of French military students who want a guide. Rustow, the voluminous Swiss military writer, has of course a book on the subject; but, though published nominally in 1872, it deals with no experience so late as that of the last war, and is therefore thoroughly unsatisfactory. The essayist can find nothing out of Germany really so suitable for present wants as Major Ottolenghi's new Italian work in two volumes, which, however, needs translation before it can be made available. That this complaint is well founded is just now curiously illustrated at the French autumn manœuvres. The existing skirmishing practice, for instance, is contained in regulations so incomplete that General [illegible] has found it necessary to supplement them by his own corps by a pamphlet of over a hundred pages. This deficiency, now first [illegible] published in France, may surprise most persons; but it is certain that the practice carried on at Chalons just before the war was conducted on certain [illegible] instructions which were known to the few foreigners who had read them to be not merely complete out of date for troops carrying breech-loaders, but to have been prepared and kept unaltered from the smooth-bore musket period of the Grand Army of Napoleon I., which was the model for all the [illegible]

[illegible]

"The Indian press seems to be correct in its conclusion that the [illegible] of privation has been a very large one. [illegible] even now after the [illegible] developed [illegible] have avoided [illegible] and when the [illegible] was being made, it would [illegible] impossible [illegible]. I have [illegible] to reproduce the exact [illegible] of the [illegible] scarcity, and to accurately state the [illegible] of public opinion here. That [illegible] opinion [illegible] much [illegible] some London journalists [illegible]. It is [illegible] upon hundreds, indeed thousands, of letters from independent observers on the scene of the operations, and on the local observations of the article-writers in the Indian papers. Not a morning passed during the crisis without some correspondence appearing in the press from men on the spot, men who knew their own locality thoroughly, and who had no conceivable object in concealing or garbling the facts. Nor is it too much to say that every one of the important journals in this country had its own special machinery for arriving at its facts and for forming its views. I think, therefore, that the independent opinion of the public in India has a real value on the subject. That opinion is distinctly opposed to the exaggerated view which the Government is believed to have taken. But before forming any conclusion, it should be remembered that the responsibility of providing for the calamity fell upon Government months before the actual distress developed. The final verdict will probably be that we have all been very wise after the event. The authorities have caused a good deal of irritation by holding on in what are considered excessive precautions after the facts began to disclose themselves. This seems to be the one great error with which they can justly be charged. But against this obliquity must be set the great fact that for the first time in the history of India famine has been adequately dealt with. Not only have deaths by starvation been put a stop to, but the ordinary casualties from excessive indigence and want of food in a country destitute of poor laws have been absolutely arrested. Such deaths are numerous in the most prosperous years. In this year of scarcity and of partial famine spots, the most searching scrutiny has only been able to find one such death throughout every two millions of the population of so-called famine area."

## THE CYCLONE.

We (Indian Daily News) understand that the shipment of horses on board the ship Udston is the property of Mr. Vanrenen, one of the best known amongst the Australian importers that come to Calcutta. The original lot consisted of 267 horses, and the number lost during the cyclone was 142. The greater part of these died from suffocation, owing to the hatches having been battened down. The loss is a most serious one to Mr. Vanrenen, as the insurance is not recoverable excepting in the case of total loss of the ship. We understand that Rs. 45,000 is a moderate estimate of the original cost and freight of the animals that are lost.

Referring to the late cyclone the Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary writes:—From Saturday, by which time the sea had become comparatively smooth again, every available tug and river steamer had been sent off by the harbour authorities, and on Sunday a larger steamer, belonging to, or chartered by, Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., was sent out to cruise about and search for the boats of European vessels. Several are quite due, and though no serious apprehensions are at present entertained, it is more than probable that two or three more vessels have suffered.

Alarming rumours were current in Calcutta on Monday, says the Englishman, about the steamer Sir John Lawrence, bound for Chandbally. We are glad to report that she arrived there safely on Sunday afternoon. She seems to have experienced the full force of the Cyclone for 18 hours on Thursday, and was much strained. She lost three boats; her awnings were partly blown away, and her steering gear was broken. She found herself on Friday morning 65 miles from False Point opposite Ganjam. She picked up 12 men of different native crews.

## PROMOTION IN KATTYWAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of Wednesday, the 14th, there is a letter signed "Observer," purporting to be a criticism of what "Observer" calls "the advocacy by 'X' of the claims of the Political Assistants in Kattywar."

"Observer" remarks that "'X' should have learned his subject a little better before coming into print," and to prove this statement of "Observer" says that "Major LeGeyt's real Political service dates from January 1863 only, while Captain Goodfellow's dates from 1862, nearly all Major LeGeyt's recorded service before that year having been in an irregular horse regiment, which by an absurd order has been allowed to reckon as Political."

It is not "X" who should abstain from coming into print, but "Observer;" the facts of the case are these. The Guzerat Irregular Horse was a corps under the Political Department, and Major LeGeyt was appointed to it in October 1856; but, putting aside this fact, Major LeGeyt was appointed Special Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta in April 1858, relieving Captain (now Colonel) Law, having been selected for the post by Sir Richmond Shakespeare, then Political Commissioner in Guzerat, and in spite of "Observer" objecting [illegible] reckoning an appointment in the Guzerat Irregular Horse as Political, Major LeGeyt, in virtue of his appointment to the Mahee Kanta in 1858, is four years senior to Captain Goodfellow. Such hypercritical ignorance as "Observer's" merits exposure.

20th October. SPECTATOR.

## BOMBAY.

Fairs.—There will be a Hindoo fair in Coppersmith Street this evening and also one at Bhooleshwar in the morning.

Rainfall at Toolsee.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 17th instant was 110 inches 5 cents. at the hill, and 111 inches 30 cents. in the valley.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 17th instant, was 58 feet 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 2-tenths.

Release of the Parsee Rioters.—The seven Parsee prisoners, who were sentenced by Mr. Justice Marriott in April last, for being members of an unlawful assembly, to six months' imprisonment, will be liberated this morning.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a native police ramoosee employed to look after the Tramway Company's premises was convicted of stealing a bottle of oil from the Tramway Company's stores, and was sentenced by Mr. Cooper to fourteen days' hard labour.

Fatal Accident.—A Parsee child, aged 2 years, fell out from the topmost window of a two-storied house in Churney Road on Thursday evening and was killed on the spot. At the Coroner's inquest the verdict was—"Accidental death."

Accident.—While a native mason was engaged on Thursday evening in plastering the wall of a house in Mody Street he lost his hold of a window hook on which he was suspending himself and was precipitated down from a height of some thirty feet. The injuries he sustained were very severe, and he was in consequence immediately removed to the Gocuidas Hospital.

Insubordination of a Prisoner.—There was a special meeting held at the House of Correction yesterday morning to enquire into the case of a native prisoner, who was charged with having struck a warder. The committee consisted of Mr. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Souter, and about seven other gentlemen. The prisoner was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes within the jail.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, this evening, commencing at 5-45, in the Marine Lines.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | [illegible] | |
| Overture | Nabuchodonosor | Verdi. |
| Cavatina | I. Lombardi | Verdi. |
| Quadrille | Le Palais de l'Industrie | Croisez. |
| Selection | Satanella | Balfe. |
| Valse | The Hussars | Hartmann. |
| Galop | Der Sturmvogel | Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Parsee Prayer Book.—We have received a large and bulky volume, purporting to be a prayer book intended to be used by the Parsees. It is written in the Guzerati character, with the original Zend pronunciation, and contains all the principal prayers, but no translations in Guzerati. It is compiled by Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gowadia, and has been revised by Dustoor Eruchjee Sorabjee Meherjeerana, with the aid of the famous work of the Danish Professor Westergaard, which is acknowledged to be an authoritative book of reference on the Zoroastrian religion. A coloured lithographic likeness of the Prophet Zoroaster is given as a frontispiece; and at the end of the volume are given about [illegible]

## MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(Before C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain Thomas Harrison, of the s.s. Persia, of North Shields.)

Third Day, Wednesday, 22nd Oct.

On the Court sitting at 12 o'clock yesterday the following evidence was taken:—

Kootia Bandia sworn—I was tindal on board the Nag Punchmee. She was registered at Bellapoor. I remember the accident. On the morning of that day my boat was laden with salt, which had been loaded at Bellapore two days previously. I was on my way to a ship in the harbour to discharge the salt. I was off Boree [illegible] at the time of the accident. The wind was off the land and very light. We dropped the anchor at half-past six that morning. The yard was hoisted and the sail was fastened up. No part of it was loose. I can't say how much cable was out, but it was all we had. The steamer was a long distance from us when I first saw her. She came close up to our boat. I commenced to cry out and waved a cloth I had in my hand. All the men cried out. The steamer still came on and struck our boat in the starboard quarter and broke the planking of the boat. She at once commenced to leak. We tried to prevent her sinking by putting our clothes into the hole. She filled fast with water and sank within a short time. The crew escaped in canoes. The steamer's boat came alongside of us after we were struck. We did not lower the yard after we were struck. Ours was a rope cable and unshipped the tiller when we came to an anchor. It was unshipped when the accident occurred.

By Mr. Lee-Warner—The accident occurred at 7 o'clock. I came to an anchor because it was strong ebb tide.

The native owner of the cargo boat was next examined. He spoke to the age of the boat, and gave almost verbatim the same evidence as that of the previous witness.

A lascar on board the boat as well as a calassee were also examined, and they maintained that the boat was at anchor with sail fastened up when the steamer struck her.

After the hearing of these witnesses, Mr. Jolley, the Assistant Master Attendant, stated to the Court that the boat which was injured, had some days ago risen to the surface and had been carried away out of the harbour by the tide.

His Worship adjourned the case until Tuesday next the 27th instant, when the decision will be given.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Town Council held on Thursday afternoon to resume consideration of the Budget, there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Colonel Fuller; Dr. Hewlett; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Rughunath Narayen Khote, Esq.; Shantaram Narayen, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the chairman said that the total estimated expenditure for 1875, excluding new works as already passed, was Rs. 30,44,654.

The estimates of income were then proceeded with, and passed as follows:—

TAXATION PROPER.

| | |
|---|---|
| House rate at 5 per cent. | Rs. [illegible] |
| Lighting rate at 2 per cent. | „ 2,34,70[illegible] |
| Police | „ 2,28,760 |
| Wheel tax (as per schedule A of Act 3 of 1872) | „ 2,46,800 |

In connection with the wheel tax estimate a petition from certain livery stable-keepers praying that they might be charged for a proportion only of the horses and conveyances kept by them, was read, and was as follows:—

To the President and the Members of the Town Council, Bombay Municipality.

The humble petition of the undersigned Livery Stable-keepers of Bombay.

Sheweth,—That your petitioners on the 8th May last submitted a petition to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay praying, under the circumstances therein stated, for the continuance to them of the exemption as heretofore from payment of the full rate of wheel tax on their carriages and horses, they having learned the Municipal Commissioner was about to deprive them of the privilege they so long enjoyed and to enforce payments of the full rate—and petitioners received a very unsatisfactory reply from that authority, dated 9th ultimo copies of both of which are submitted for the perusal of this Council.

That in addition to the facts mentioned in the aforesaid representation, your petitioners beg to submit that they firmly believe it was never the intention of this Council when passing the Budget for the present year, to raise the tax on your petitioners, inasmuch as the same schedule of [illegible] was entered in that Budget in respect of them as [illegible] the preceding year—the exception being made only in the case of hack-buggies and shigrams.

That your petitioners would respectfully submit for the consideration of this Council that the full number of their carriages and horses in their possession is seldom if ever at work, while the hack-gharries in respect of which the increased taxation was calculated do ply all the day without interruption. That even in case of the payment of half rates so kindly conceded to your petitioners by Mr. Crawford, the late Commissioner, many individuals of the profession had to decrease their establishments, and in some cases even to close business; and when the state of trade generally and prospects of gain at the present time are so low your petitioners are afraid that if the increased rate of tax as now contemplated is levied the ruin of many will be the immediate result, and a consequent loss to the Municipality.

That under these circumstances your petitioners humbly, yet earnestly, beg this Council will take their hard case into consideration and condescend to exempt them from the additional burden which the Municipal Commissioner seeks to lay on them.—And your petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray.

The petition was followed by 13 signatures.

Resolved—That the case of the livery stable-keepers be referred to the Municipal Commissioner to be dealt with at his discretion under the terms of Section 107 of the Act.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liquor Licences | [illegible] |
| Toddy and Country Liquor Licences | [illegible] |
| Tobacco duty and drugs | [illegible] |

With regard to the liquor licences the Municipal Commissioner stated that this year, notwithstanding that the number of licences had been reduced, the competition was so great that the revenue had increased [illegible] the licences might be sold by auction, but parties who had had licences for 30 or 40 years objected to their being withdrawn, or sold by auction, as it entailed a great hardship on them. He (Mr. Pedder) had known of 10 or 15 times the licence fee being offered for particular grog-shops. What was now being done was to sell the licences by auction whenever they fell in.

It was resolved that the town duties should be fixed at the same rate as for the current year, with the exception of the duty on country liquors, namely, four annas per gallon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grain of all sorts, per candy | 4 annas |
| Metals (except gold, silver, iron and steel) on tariff value | 1 per cent. |
| Wines and spirits, per gallon | 4 annas |
| Beer, per gallon | 6 pies |
| Sugar (including molasses, jagree, and goor) on tariff values | 1½ per cent. |
| Ghee, per Bombay maund | 6 annas |
| Timber (including railway sleepers) on market value | 2½ per cent. |
| | Rs. 8,01,708 |
| Insurance Companies' Act | Rs. 1,00,000 |

With regard to the item for timber a letter had been received from Messrs. Wallace and Co. asking for an extension of the time for claiming refunds.

Mr. Narayen Rughunath Khote said it was certainly true that Messrs. Wallace and Co. had a grievance in the matter of refunds of timber, as the time for claiming refunds under the Act, namely six months, was too short a time to allow of merchants engaged in the timber trade recovering refunds they would otherwise be entitled to. He was quite sure this would be understood by all persons engaged in the timber trade. At the same time, however, he was afraid it was not in the power of the Municipal Commissioner or the Council to do anything in the matter, as it would only be by an alteration in the wording of a section of the Act that greater latitude with regard to the refunds could be secured.

In connection with the town duties the following letter was read:—

Bombay Port Trust, August 22.

E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit statements of the probable revenue to be derived from Town Duties for 1875 and of the anticipated amount of refunds for the same period, the former amounting to Rs. 5,65,6[illegible]8-7-6 and the latter to Rs. 90,236-8-0. The item of wines and spirits has been calculated at four annas per gallon as requested.

I anticipate a very large export trade in grain during the next season. The European merchants, such as Messrs. Ralli Brothers, W. Nicol and Co. and Finlay, Scott and Co. have been the largest shippers this season, and for some reason or other they have not put in their claims for refund for all the grain they exported.

I am now informed that these merchants have decided in future to garble, pack, and mark all their grain up country, have it brought down to Bombay by rail, and to export them in their original state, so that, by thus fulfilling the requirements of the Refund Regulations they may make their claims for refund admissible. During the present season such was not the practice; grain was brought to Bombay, consignments mixed up, and consequently it was impossible to identify the grain as belonging to one consignment, which prevented refunds from being granted. Now, however, that merchants have come to understand the matter so well I expect the full amount of refunds will be claimed.

Besides the above, the rice trade this season has been a very bad one, owing to the famine in Bengal. During the next season, on the other hand, a large quantity of rice is expected, and it is probable that large exportations to Arabia, Persian Gulf, and other foreign ports will be made. These circumstances will account to the refund for grain being fixed at Rs. 20,000.

Metals.—The claim for refund on metals had scarcely been applied for, so long as the duty remained at 4 per cent.; since, however, the duty has been increased to 1 per cent., claims have been flowing in more regularly.

Sugar and Jagree.—Jagree in the same way as metals, merchants on importing did not trouble themselves about marking their packages, because duty was so low as not to compensate for the trouble; now that duty is increased, they have commenced to have their packings legibly marked, so that on export they may be able to make good their claim for refund.

Wines and Spirits.—Very little of the spirit is exported, almost the whole is consumed in Bombay. Europe spirits and wines are largely exported; no doubt, when the duty on this item is increased, merchants will be more particular about their claims than they were hitherto.

It will thus be seen that the amount of [illegible] has tended to augment the [illegible] for the corresponding increase has been made in the [illegible] refund is [illegible] to give effect. In my opinion the minimum amount of Rs. 10 should have been [illegible] grounds, and [illegible] from the facts that merchants mix up [illegible] of one class of goods as to so make the amount above Rs. 10, whereby it is found difficult to identify goods belonging to one bill and one consignment as the merchant's mark on all goods imported is always the same. This circumstance has been explained more at length in my letter No. 62 of 19th June.

In conclusion, I would suggest that as the amount of refunds is daily increasing the Municipality appoint an auditor to audit the refund claims passed by the examiner of this department.—I have, &c.,

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Bunders.

Statement showing the probable amount of revenue to be derived on the undermentioned goods liable to town duty at the increased rates, from 1st January to 31st December 1875.

Grain of all sorts, 342,9[illegible] candies, at 4 annas per candy—Rs. 85,749-10-2.

Metals, value Rs. 39,74,725, at 1 per cent—Rs. 39,747-4-0.

Wines and Spirits, 842,085 imperial gallons, at 4 annas per gallon—Rs. 2,10,521-5-0.

Beer, 293,393 imperial gallons, at ½ anna per imperial gallon—Rs. 9,168-11-10.

Sugar (including Jagree, Molasses and Goor) value Rs. 9,510,160, at 1½ anna per cent—Rs. 1,42,651-9-8.

Ghee, 76,315 Bombay maunds, at 6 annas per maund—Rs. 28,618-1-6.

Timber, value Rs. 1,960,067, at 2½ per cent.—Rs. 49,151-11-3.

Statement showing the anticipated amount of refunds to be granted on goods on their exportation by sea and by railway during the year 1875.

Grain of all sorts, 80,000 candies, at 4 annas per candy—Rs. 20,000.

Metals, value Rs. 500,000, at 1 per cent. on value—Rs. 5,000.

Wines and Spirits, 60,000 imperial gallons, at 4 annas per imperial gallon—Rs. 15,000.

Beer, 27,168 imperial gallons, at ½ anna per imperial gallon—Rs. 849.

Sugar (including Sugar candy Jagree, &c.), value Rs. 26,00,000, at 1½ per cent. on value—Rs. 39,000.

Ghee, 4,500 Bombay maunds, at 6 annas per Bombay maund—Rs. 1,687-8.

Timber, value Rs. 350,000, at 2½ per cent. on value—Rs. 8,750-0.

Total amount of refunds, Rs. 90,286-8.

The total taxation proper as passed amounted to Rs. 22,65,820.

*Services Rendered.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hallalcore cess, 3 per cent. on assessment | Rs. 2,06,100 |
| Water rate, at 3½ per cent. on the first Rs. 100, 2 per cent. on second ditto, and 1½ per cent. on the third and every succeeding Rs. 100 | 3,14,100 |

*Property and Miscellaneous Income.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Market receipts | 2,04,750 |
| Miscellaneous fines | 8,000 |
| „ receipts | 20,300 |
| „ fees | 51,650 |
| „ savings | 4,000 |
| Victoria gardens | 4,0[illegible] |
| Tramway rent | 10,280 |
| Total income....Rs. | 3,02,917 |

Including the cash balance the total income amounted to Rs. 32,79,057.

The following resolution was then proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Maclean:—From the estimates passed by the Council it appears that the total income for 1875, including the estimated cash balance upon the 1st January next, amounts to Rs. 32,79,057, and the total expenditure to Rs. 30,44,654, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,34,393, of which, after providing for the cash balance of Rs. 1,50,000, that under the Act is to be retained, there will be a balance of about Rs. 84,000 available for such new works or improvements as it might be considered advisable to carry out.

It was proposed as an amendment by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, that the words "or contingencies" be inserted after the word "improvement."

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost and the original proposition was then carried.

This concluded the consideration of the Budget.

The Commissioner then brought before the Council the question of building the Mazagon market, and it was resolved that he should be authorised to proceed with the building at once.

Sanction was given to the taking up of 6[illegible]0 square yards of ground from Shaik Fuzloodeen Shaik Oosman Karkaray for the improvement of Goolam Mohideen Soobadar Street at a cost of Rs. 90.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 60[illegible] on the exchange [illegible] being the balance due to Messrs. Vialls and Sons for goods supplied to Dr. Gray.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a deed of conveyance from Mr. Ghirdurlal Hurjeewundas conveying 5[illegible] square yards of ground on the south side of Bhuleshwar street taken up for the improvement of the street.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

## THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS TO THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Surgeon-Major, European General Hospital, has addressed the following letter to the Deputy Surgeon-General:—

Sir,—In reply to your No. 3011 of 2nd instant, forwarding for my report extracts from the Bombay Gazette, dated 21st and 28th ultimo, I have the honour to state that no such instance as that given in the former extract is known to have occurred here, except it be that about that date (21st ultimo) two individuals, who appeared to be of the better class of artizans, sought permission to visit an acquaintance who was then under treatment in the delirium tremens ward, and, of course, were not allowed. It was explained to them, however, that when a patient suffering from that disease was in a fit condition to benefit by the visits of his friends, such patient was transferred to the general wards, where visitors could have free access to him at the usual hours.

As regards the latter extract (28th September) I am in a position to contradict the incautious assertions of the Editor, Bombay Guardian, as quoted by the Gazette. The Editor [illegible] an instance which never occurred. He doubtless does remember having heard and having accepted without enquiry a maliciously [illegible] statement. The facts are:—About 11-15 A.M. on [illegible] October 1872, a man who wished to remain with his mother, who was sinking gradually from old age, and was admonished by a hospital subordinate that morning, visiting hours being over, he must retire and return in the evening, if he so desired, as there was little probability of the old woman dying that day. For obvious reasons, it would have been most inexpedient to allow him to remain the whole day in the women's ward. His address was known to the apothecary, who was to intimate any sudden change for the worse. The man became abusive thereat. The woman did not die the same night, as rashly stated by the Guardian, nor was she, as that paper incautiously avers, "without the consolation of bidding farewell to her son:"—She died at 10-15 A.M. on the 16th October, her son by her bedside.

Relatives and friends of patients dangerously ill in this hospital, are allowed free access to them, except when the condition of the sufferers renders this unadvisable. The accompaniments of your letter under reply are returned. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. G. JOYNT, M. D.,
Surg.-Major European General Hospital.

## THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the views of the shareholders on a proposition to erect a spinning and weaving mill at Broach in connection with the company in terms of a prospectus circulated to the shareholders; or, in the event of the non-approval of the above, to consider a proposition to divide each of the present shares of Rs. 1,000 each into four shares of Rs. 250 each. Mr. Charles Douglas was in the chair, and invited an expression of the shareholders' views on the propositions laid before them.

Not a single shareholder had any remarks to offer.

Mr. M. Mowat, a director, then said that, as no shareholder wished to express his views on the subject before the meeting, the directors would be left to follow the course they deemed best for the interests of the company. As to the first proposal, the erection of a spinning and weaving mill, Mr. Mowat thought that its ultimate success was a very doubtful question. Profits were very large at present, but he believed that in a year or two, or more, competition would be sure to reduce them to a minimum. It was, therefore, advisable to wait two or three years; and the shareholders were assured that, whenever a fitting opportunity occurred, it would not be lost. The company's property was at present unnecessarily depreciated, although they had been paying a good dividend and had made a large addition to the reserve fund; and he believed that good returns might fairly be looked forward to in future. He recommended shareholders not to part with their shares at the present price.

It was then proposed by Mr. W. Forrest, seconded by Mr. S. L. Macnaghten, and carried unanimously,—That, after due consideration, this meeting is of opinion that it is not desirable to form a spinning and weaving company in connection with the Broach Cotton Company at present, but that the shares of Rs. 1,000 each should be subdivided into four of 250 each. As a new company must be formed to carry out this object, the directors are requested to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary. The present directors, Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, and M. Mowat to liquidate the present company, receiving as remuneration the sum of Rs. 800, to be divided equally among them.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 22nd October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 84.

Carwar, 23rd October, 8 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·90, rainfall 27 cents.

Mangalore, 23rd October, 10-37 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer maximum 81, minimum 73, wet-bulb 77, barometer 29·67, rainfall 30 cents.

Trivandrum, 23rd October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·74.

Vizagapatam, 23rd October, 5-8 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—[illegible]

## A NEW INDUSTRY IN BENGAL.

(Englishman.)

It seems probable that the iron-ores of Bengal will at length get a fair trial. A wealthy firm in this city has resolved to attempt the production of the metal on a large scale. It has fixed on a site in Beerbhoom District close to Synthia station on the East Indian line as the scene of its operations. The locality was, even under native rule, famous for its iron-ores, and various efforts of a more or less successful character have been made to work them. The unpromising results of these attempts are distinctly traceable not to the poverty of the ores, but to want of local knowledge, insufficient capital, imperfect smelting, and to other of the causes which militate against a continuous success. The present enterprise starts with the ore on the spot and with a sufficient tract of wood in the neighbourhood to enable it to make a fair commencement. In England it is generally held that two out of the three minerals required for smelting should be found either together or in close proximity in order to ensure success. The minerals are the iron-ore itself, coal, and lime-stone of a tolerably uniform composition. The projected furnaces in Beerbhoom District have the first in abundance, charcoal as substitute for the second in smaller quantities, and lime in the form of ghutin to any extent, but unfortunately of variable composition. The difficulty lies, therefore, in the two latter ingredients, namely, fuel and the flux. The site now selected, however, lies intermediate between the great permanent sources of the two latter materials. It has cheap railway communication with the Raneegunge coal-field, about ninety miles off by the Burdwan junction, and the same means of transit for the greater part of the distance which separates it from the best lime-strata in Bengal. The permanent source of its lime-supply will probably not be nearer than the Son River, but there seems to be a reasonable hope that the Son lime-stone can be brought a very large proportion of the distance by water-carriage to Rajmahal, whence it will come at low rates by the railway. We shall watch the progress of this undertaking with deep interest. Every requirement for the development of mineral wealth exists in the Lower Provinces, and the great question now to be solved is whether these elements lie close enough to each other to create a commercial success. It is quite clear that we are passing the stage when the entire population can be supported by the existing agricultural resources. Those resources may, indeed, be developed and secured by canal and irrigation works. The Government, in its late Resolution, has clearly pointed to a great and costly policy for augmenting them. But canals are an expensive experiment, and their economic success lies in the future. If Bengal can utilise her minerals, she has an almost indefinite source of wealth before her. Her railway system now renders it possible to make the trial under new conditions of success, and we understand that nothing that capital and careful management can effect will be wanting in the present enterprise.

Meanwhile the hopes which had been formed regarding the coal-measures of the distant Panjab have not proved well-founded. The Geological Survey has sent one of its ablest officers to the Luni Pathan hills in the south-east corner of Afghanistan, and the results now lie before us. These results prove that the local authorities were perfectly correct in their statements regarding the existence of coal of an excellent quality. But there can unhappily be equally little doubt that they over-rated the economic value of the discovery. Mr. V. Ball, the officer deputed by the Government of India for the purpose, appears to have discharged his duty with much patience, self-devotion, and scientific ability. The conclusion of the matter may be briefly stated thus. He found coal, but he also found that the best seam of it is only nine inches thick. If we remember rightly, the Raneegunge seams vary from twelve to upwards of thirty feet in thickness, thirteen being considered a good working seam. Thinner strata also yield a profit, and in some instances seams of eight and nine feet form conspicuous instances of remunerative working. The thinnest seams in Raneegunge which have been attempted are three and four feet, but they have seldom paid, and are now, with perhaps one or two exceptions, abandoned. These results, it should be remembered, have been obtained in a coal-field commanded by the railway, and in close proximity to the water-carriage of the Damodar. The coal of the Luni Pathan hills [illegible] any cheap means of [illegible] thickness, instead of varying [illegible] thirty-three feet, is nine inches. [illegible] considerations must be taken as fatal to their value from an economic point of view. But the coal itself appears to be of excellent quality, and, indeed, approaches much more closely to the English commodity than anything which the Raneegunge mines can produce on a large scale. The great advantage which English coal possesses as compared with the Bengal fields is its small proportion of ash. The coal which comes to this city from England produces only from three to six per cent. of ash, and the better qualities seldom yield more than four. The Raneegunge coal leaves from five to thirty-five per cent., the average of seventy-four workable seams being 15½ per cent. The Chamarlang seams, which have just been investigated in the Panjab, show only from 3·4 to 5·2 per cent. of ash. If coal of this quality can be found in the Panjab near the river system, or within easy reach of a railway, it will be the making of the province. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to find that such a coal exists at all, and when the Panjab comes under the regular operations of the Geological Survey, there is still a hope, although not a very strong one, that the economical difficulties may be overcome.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES'S AFFAIRS.

It is sometimes the most prudent course for Princes as well as for other people to put an end to gossip, whenever that is possible, by the fullest disclosure of facts, and we therefore welcome with satisfaction the statement which the Times made on Thursday, presumably on authority, with reference to the Prince of Wales's affairs. In any case the announcement would have been timely and well-advised now that rumour has for some time been so busy with the Prince's supposed embarrassments; but in the present case it is particularly so, inasmuch as it proves that those embarrassments do not really exist. So far from his being £600,000 in debt, as has been confidently stated in certain journals, English and foreign, the unpaid claims before the Prince's controller amount to little more than a third of his annual income, and, "with the exception of one or two accounts unsettled from peculiar circumstances, there is at present no bill on the list of more than one year's standing." We are further told that the payments, which are periodically audited by Sir William Anderson, "are regulated by the balances in the banker's hands, and the balance on the 1st of October will be more than sufficient to meet every claim on the Prince." This statement of course disposes altogether of the idea of indebtedness, at any rate in the sense of embarrassment. A person in enjoyment of a fairly good income, whose debts did not amount to more than one-third of it, would certainly not be described as in embarrassed circumstances, and there is no longer, therefore, any excuse for the idle gossip which has lately crept from the clubs into the newspapers.

At the same time, there is another aspect of the matter which ought not be left unnoticed. Though the Prince's expenditure has not seriously exceeded his income, it is still the fact that it has exceeded it, and has done so annually for some years past. The £100,000 a year which the Prince derives from the annual grant made under the authority of Parliament and from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall he has found insufficient to meet the various calls upon him, and a sum of £10,000 or £20,000 has been annually required to meet the deficit. This is obtained by drawing upon the accumulations of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall which accrued during the Prince's minority; so that in fact he is supplementing his income by living upon his capital. Such an expedient is, of course, not financially commendable, though it is of course better than allowing the annual deficits to mount up in the shape of an aggregation of debt; and it would be more satisfactory if the annual debtor and creditor account could be made to balance each other out of income alone. We have no doubt, however, that this result is difficult of attainment under existing circumstances. Economy is, of course, a virtue which we have a right to expect from Princes as from other people; but it must be borne in mind that a Prince cannot economize on the same scale as other people, or at least that he can only do so at a cost in other respects, political as well as personal, which is not to be measured by money. And if, as we are told is the case, as indeed might have been presumed, the annual deficit is largely due to the expenses incurred by the Prince in representing the Queen, and in defraying the cost of the hospitalities which he dispenses to foreign potentates in that capacity, retrenchment would be even undesirable. We cannot well afford either to limit the number of these hospitalities, nor can it be suggested that the Prince should dispense them on a scale unbenefitting the dignity of his position. But the cost of discharging these duties in a fitting manner is clearly not justly chargeable upon an income which was settled without any reference to such duties; and it would therefore be desirable, we humbly submit, that some family arrangement should be made whereby these expenses might be met out of funds appropriated to the purpose.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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## THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

CORK, MONDAY.

The New York papers of September 1[illegible], landed at Cork last night, contain Mr. Tilton's final statement and his [illegible] of his motives for publishing it. He says :—"Throughout the country, if I rightly interpret the public Press, a majority of candid minds admit the truth of my indictment against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, but many fair-minded persons, animated by a charitable doubt, have asked me for some further confirmation of the one chief allegation in this controversy. My sworn statement, published in the *Brooklyn Argus* of July 20, was not written for publication, otherwise I would have cited in it a greater number of facts and proofs. The only use which I designed for that statement was simply to read it to the investigating committee, before whom I expected to confirm its charges by such additional testimony as the investigators, if such they could be called, should require. But the committee consisting of six trusted friends of the accused, appointed by him for the sole purpose, not of discovering his guilt, but of pronouncing his acquittal, resented by accusation against their popular favourite, and, to punish me for making it, converted their tribunal into a Star Chamber, for trying not him, but me. The questions which they asked me were mostly irrelevant to the case, and the only part of my testimony that bore directly on Mr. Beecher's adultery they [illegible] their report of my examination. One of the committee's attorneys said to me, 'If Mr. Beecher is guilty, I prefer not to know it.' The whole committee acted upon this predetermined plan. The chief witnesses who could testify against Mr. Beecher—notably Francis D. Moulton, Joseph H. Richards, Martha B. Bradshaw, Susan B. Anthony, Francis B. Carpenter, Emma R. Moulton, Henry C. Bowen, Thomas Kinsella, and others—were either not willing to testify, or their evidence was set aside as not being officially before a tribunal that did not wish to receive it. Accordingly, my indictment against Mr. Beecher was left by the committee to stand without proof other than that which my statement of July 20 afforded, unassisted by other witnesses. When the committee asked me if the statement contained my whole case, I answered 'No,' for it was simply a succinct narrative, giving only such dates and documents as I thought sufficient for the committee's private inquiry and yet more than sufficient to put an impartial committee on the right road to the whole truth. Since the date of its publication several counter statements have appeared, including Mr. Beecher's denial closely followed by Mrs. Tilton's, both of which were untrue; then by the committee's numerous publications of one-sided testimony, and last of all by a verdict based solely on these untruthful denials, to the neglect of all the positive allegations on the other side." After stating that several weeks prior to July 3, 1870, Mrs. Tilton had been away from home in a spirit of alienation, during which time only a slight correspondence ensued, he says :—"On the 3rd of July she came home and after their greetings said she had a wife's secret which she had long kept in her heart in connexion with that event, a secret which she had several months before, while on a sick bed, resolved to tell me but lacked the courage. Since then the tone of her mind, she said, had improved with her health, and having prayed for strength to tell me the truth without fear, she had now come to me on purpose to clear her mind of a burden, which if longer concealed she felt would by and by grow too great for her to bear. What the secret was she was about to disclose I could not conjecture. Before disclosing it she exacted from me a solemn pledge that I would not injure the person of whom she was about to speak, nor communicate to him the fact of her making such a revelation, for she wanted to inform him in her own way that she had divulged to me the facts of the case. After exacting these conditions to which I pledged myself, she narrated with modesty and diffidence, yet with shamefacedness or sense of guilt, a detailed history of her long acquaintance with Mr. Beecher, of a growing friendship between them, of a passionate fondness which he at length began to exhibit toward her, of the inadequacy of his home life, and his consequent need that some other woman than Mrs. Beecher should act the part of a wife to him, of the great treasure which he found in Mrs. Tilton's sweet and tender affection, of his protestation of a greater homage for her than for any other woman, of her duty to administer to his mind and body, and of the many specious arguments by which he commended these views to her in order to overcome her Puritan repugnance to them, and she said that, finally in an interview between herself and Mr. Beecher at his house, not long after little Paul's death, and as a recompense for the sympathy which her pastor had shown her during that bereavement, she then and there yielded." He alleged that [illegible] similar occurrences during the following fall and winter, and that her confession was not made in sickness, but in ordinary health. He attributes her fall to her highly emotional religious nature being made by her pastor the means whereby he accomplished the ruin of his confiding victim. He then quotes from a letter from Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, to him, in which she said,—"you retaliate by exposing the only deed which my martyred child ever did which was not God-like, and this was brought about by the love and sympathy that man had for her wretchedness, and how she ever came to expose him or herself to one she knew so well could not be trusted, eternity will not be long enough to reveal the mystery."

Mr. Tilton next gives a copy of a reproachful letter he received from his wife, written in November, 1870, in which she says, "Oh, Theodore, Theodore, what shall I say to you? My tongue and pen are dumb and powerless, but I must force my aching heart to protest against your cruelty. I do not willingly chide. Do you not know that when in any circle you blacken Mr. Beecher's name, and soon after couple mine with it, you blacken your own as well? When by your threats my mother cried out in agony to me, 'Why, what have you done, Elizabeth, my child?' her worst suspicions were aroused, and I lay bare my heart then, that from my lips and not yours she might receive the danger into her heart. Did not my dear child (Florence) learn enough by insinuation that her sweet, pure soul agonized in secret, till she broke out with the dreadful question? I know not but it hath been her death-blow. When you say to my beloved brother, 'Mr. Beecher preaches to 40 of his—every Sunday,' then follow with the remark that after my death you have a dreadful secret to reveal, need he be told any more ere the sword pass into his soul? After this you are my indignant champion, are you? It is now too late; you have blackened my character, and it is for my loved ones I suffer. Yes, for the agony which the revelation has caused you my cries ascend to Heaven night and day that upon mine own head all the anguish may fall. Once again I ask you, for your children's sake, to whom you have a duty in this matter, that my past be buried, left with me and my God."

His wife, he says, sent a copy of the letter to her mother, in which she said :—"Dear Mother,—I will now add a line to you. I should mourn greatly if my life was to be made yet known to father; his head would be bowed indeed to the grave. You will see that by reading or showing this letter to any one you discover my secret. It is because I trust you, dear mother, that I send you this, that you may know my spirit completely turns towards you both. I have been told, 'Confide not in your mother;' but I reply, to whom on earth can I confide? I think it pre-eminently wise for us to destroy our letters respecting this subject, lest Flory or some one should pick them up."

In reference to the finding of the Committee that till within a short time no adultery had been charged by Tilton against Mr. Beecher, and that this charge was the result of a recent conspiracy between him and Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton reproduces from the records of Plymouth Church a number of specifications of charges made against him, in which he was accused of having, on the 3rd of August, 1870, stated that he had discovered that criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher. He points out that this was only 30 days after Mrs. Tilton made her confession to him.

Mr. Tilton next gives the substance of Mr. Beecher's confession to him. He says :—"On the night of the 30th of December, 1870, during my interview with him at Mr. Moulton's house, he received my accusation without denial and confessed it by his assenting manner and grief. In the apology written on the 1st of January, 1871, which he sent to me through Mr. Moulton, his contrition was based on the fact that both Mr. Moulton and I had become acquainted with his guilt during the subsequent personal interview which took place between Mr. Beecher and myself at Mr. Moulton's house, a few mornings afterwards, Mr. Beecher, in set terms, spoke to Mr. Moulton and myself of the agony and remorse which he had suffered within the past few days at having brought ruin and blight upon Elizabeth and her family. He buried his face in his hands and wept, saying that he ought to bear the whole blame, because from his ripe age and sacred office he was unpardonably culpable in leading her astray. He assured me that during the earlier years of his friendship for Elizabeth there had been no criminality between them, and that the worst feature of their intimacy had been maintained between them not much over a year and less than a year and a half. He said that I must do with him what I would. He would not resist me, but if I could possibly restore Elizabeth to my love and respect he would feel the keen edge of his remorse dulled a little into lesser pain. He asked me if I would permit the coming pew-renting to proceed, and said that if I insisted on his resignation he would write it forthwith. He reminded me that his wife was my bitter enemy and would easily become his own, and begged that she might not be informed of his conduct. He said that he had meditated suicide and could not live to face exposure. He implored me to give him my word that if circumstances should ever compel me to disclose his secret I would give him notice in advance so that he might take some measures either by death or flight to hide himself from the world's gaze: he said that he had wakened as from sleep and likened himself to one sitting dizzy and distracted on the yawning edge of hell. He said that he would pray night and day for Elizabeth that her heart might not be utterly broken, and that God would inspire me to restore her to her lost place in my home and esteem. All this and more like it occurred in the interview of which I speak, including his voluntary proposition to mend certain ill-work he had done in giving to Mr. Bowen false reports against me. Shortly afterwards I sent for Mr. Beecher to come to my house to hold an interview with me on a subject which I shrunk from mentioning. In June, 1869, a child had been born to Elizabeth R. Tilton. In view of Mrs. Tilton's subsequent disclosures made to me on the 3rd of July, 1870—namely, that sexual relations between Mr. Beecher and herself had begun on the 10th of October 1868, I wish to question Mr. Beecher as to the authenticity of that date, in order to settle the doubtful paternity of the child. This interview he held with me in my study, and during a portion of it Mrs. Tilton was present, they both agreed on the date at which their sexual commerce had begun—namely the 10th October 1868, Mrs Tilton herself being the authority, and referring again as she had done before to her diary. Certain facts which Mr. Beecher gave me on that occasion concerning his criminal connexion with Mrs. Tilton, the times, the places, the frequency, together with other particulars which I feel a repugnance to name, I must pass over; but I cannot forbear [illegible] I have stated heretofore, that Mr. Beecher [illegible] took the blame to himself, never imputing it to Elizabeth; and never till he came before the investigating committee that did he put forth the monstrous pretext that Mrs. Tilton had thrust her affections on him unsought.' On [illegible] occasions, from the winter of 1871 to the spring of 1874, Mr. Beecher frequently made allusions in Mr. Moulton's presence to the abiding grief which he said God would never lift from his soul for having corrupted so pure-minded a woman as Elizabeth Tilton to her loss of honour, and also for having violated the chastity of friendship towards myself as his early and trusting friend." In conclusion, Mr. Tilton says :—"I have a plain answer to those critics who condemn me for having, as they say, committed a blunder in condoning my wife's fault at first, and my answer is this—I am perfectly willing to accept this condemnation from those who choose to offer it, whether from foes or friends. Before God I hold that I did right and not wrong in forgiving an erring woman who went astray through a powerful temptation. No regret beclouds my mind for this forgiveness of my wife. I have only to add that I know no words of measured moderation in which to characterize fitly Mr. Beecher's recent treatment of this broken-hearted lady, whom he has flung against the wall of Plymouth Church and dashed to pieces. First, he instituted a public committee to inquire into her adultery with him, whereas he ought to have protected her against this exposure; then he beckoned her away from her husband's house, making her very flight bear witness to her guilt. Then he suborned her to give false testimony against her husband with a view to destroy him before the world. Then, with unparalleled baseness, he turned upon the companion of his crime and accused her of having been the tempter rather than the tempted, declaring that she had thrust her affections upon him unsought. Then he indicted her for what he called 'her needless treachery to her friend and pastor,' expressing his doubts whether to call her, as he says, 'a saint or the chief of sinners,' arguing, as he says again, that she must be either 'corrupted to deceit or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible,' debating with himself, as he says, still further, whether he should not pour out his indignation on her and hold her up to contempt. Then, after making all kinds of references to her in his published statement, he prompted his committee to render a verdict against her in which they declared her conduct towards Mr. Beecher, even on their own theory of her innocence, to be 'utterly indefensible,' and last of all he permitted his own journal, the *Christian Union*, to stigmatize her as a poor weak woman, whose testimony was of no value either for or against the man who had tempted her to utter her falsehoods in his own behalf."—*Times.*

## THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

(FROM "THE TIMES" AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 15.

GENERAL BUTLER, who has recently figured somewhat conspicuously in the Beecher business, his efforts being directed chiefly to endeavouring to secure a settlement, appears to have withdrawn from that apparently hopeless case, and is again devoting his attention to politics. Much to the relief of the Massachusetts politicians, Butler announces an abandonment of his aspirations to the office of Governor, and that he will this autumn be a candidate for re-election to Congress. On the evening of the 12th inst., he made an elaborate address at Gloucester, Massachusetts, opening his campaign. He devoted much attention to the condition of the South, and announced that a chief subject of discussion at the coming elections would be the determination of the Republicans to prevent and punish outrages against the negroes. He drew a comparison showing the much better protection which England afforded her subjects and, growing warm with his theme, he declared that again would the men of Essex (his district), as in 1861, if need be, be ready to march southward "to save the country from traitors' hands." General Butler had much to say on the finances, chiefly in defence of his often-expressed peculiar views on the subject. A large audience listened to him, and his remarks upon the "Southern outrages" expressed the keynote of the Republicans in th[e] method of conducting this year's elections.

In South Carolina the Republican Convention after three days of wrangling was given over completely to the control of the ring who have so long disgraced that State and placed their candidates in nomination—D. H. Chamberlain for Governor and P. H. Greaves for Lieutenant-Governor, the latter being the present incumbent. No synopsis of any platform has been forwarded, it being probably very correctly determined by the news-gatherers that anything the Convention might resolve as a declaration of opinion would after such action be superfluous. A [illegible] number of the delegates, disappointed at the result, it is understood, intend calling an Independent Republican Convention. The "Tax Union" Party will also hold a Convention, being summoned together by their Executive Committee, and the two will probably unite in placing an antiring ticket in the field. The Conservatives expect to endorse this ticket if made, and, with all the honest voters united, there is a probability of South Carolina being regenerated at the polls.

The Conservatives in New Orleans held a public meeting yesterday to protest against the action of the Kellogg Government in its recent police seizures of private fire-arms. The ill-feeling between the races has been revived with great intensity by these proceedings. Yesterday it resulted in a serious conflict in the streets of New Orleans, the Whites gaining the victory. The immediate cause was the seizure of arms. This the Governor's opponents resented bitterly, and probably with reason, for there is a good deal of evidence to show that for some time the "White League" have been organizing [illegible], with the object of Kellogg's overthrow, and self-preservation dictated the seizure of arms. The Governor did not capture many, however, there being but 2[illegible] stand altogether seized, the most of them having been seized on the steamer Western Metropolis, from New York, in cases marked "Ladies' and children's shoes." The popular resentment at these seizures, which were heaped upon all the other woes of the White people of New Orleans for the last four years, found vent in a call for a mass meeting yesterday, which was signed by over 500 leading citizens and business houses. The following is the document :—

"Citizens of New Orleans,—For nearly two years you have been the silent but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage heaped upon you by an usurping Government.

"One by one your dearest rights have been trampled upon, until at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of Republican Government has dared even to deny you that right so solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, which in Article 2 of the amendments declares the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed upon.

"In the same instrument, to whose inviolate perpetuity our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, it was also declared that even Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

"It now remains for us to ascertain whether this right any longer remains to us. We therefore call upon you on Monday, the 14th of September, to close your places of business, without a single exception, and at 11 a.m. assemble at the Clay statue on Canal-street, and, in tones loud enough to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, declare, you of right ought to be, and mean to be free."

In response to this call the people began to assemble in Canal-street about 10 a.m., and by 11 a.m. that great thoroughfare was crowded for several blocks. The meeting drew up and adopted a very strong series of resolutions :—

"Whereas, at a general election held in Louisiana the 4th of November, 1872, John M'Enery was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes over his opponent, William P. Kellogg, and D. B. Penn, Lieutenant-Governor, by a majority of 15,000 over his opponent, C. C. Antoine; and

"Whereas, by fraud and violence those defeated seized the Executive chair, and from time to time by other irregular, fraudulent, and violent acts, in the face of the report of the committee of the Senate of the United States appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, that the existing Government of the State is a usurpation, the result of a violent abuse of judicial functions, and sustained by force, W. P. Kellogg has continued himself in power to the great wrong and outrage of the people of the State of Louisiana and to the imminent danger of Republican institutions throughout the entire country; and

"Whereas, with a view to controlling and determining the results of the approaching election to be held in Louisiana in November next, he has, under the Act known as the Registration Act, and passed for the purpose of defeating the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying registration to *bona fide* citizens, whose applications before the Courts for a mandamus to compel the assistant supervisors to enroll and register them has been refused, the registration law, indeed, punishing the Courts if they dare to take cognizance of such appeals.

"Whereas, by false and infamous misrepresentations of the feelings and motives of our people, he has received promise of aid from the Federal army, placed at the order of the Attorney-General of the United States, and subject to call of United States' Marshals, for the purpose of overawing our State and controlling the elections.

"Resolved,—That we re-affirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana in convention, assembled at Baton Rouge, on the 24th of August, 1874, that the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the coloured people of any right to which they are entitled. That W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we pronounce him as such. That his Government is arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through Federal interference. That the Election and Registration laws, under which this election is being conducted, were intended to perpetuate usurpation by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens, of opportunity to register and vote. Therefore, in the name of the citizens of New Orleans now in mass meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication.

"Resolved,—That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of said committee, to wait on W. P. Kellogg, to present to him these resolutions, to demand of him immediate answer, and report the result of such interview to this meeting."

The Committee to demand the abdication of the Governor was at once appointed, consisting of R. H. Marr, chairman, [illegible] Samuel Boll, Samuel Choppin, and J. M. Se[illegible], and they immediately repaired to the Executive Office, the meeting suspending operations until they returned. The Governor was not in his office, having left on their approach, and General Dibble, of his Staff, received the Committee. Mr. Marr said they had called to interview the Governor, and the General said he would communicate that fact to him. After a brief absence he returned to the apartment with the Governor's reply, which, at the request of the Committee, was reduced to writing :—

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from the Committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled on Canal-street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city, who are met at the call which convened the mass meeting which you represent. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that, should the people assemble peaceably without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them or entertain any petition addressed to the Governor. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

"HENRY C. DIBBLE, Brigadier and Judge-Advocate-General, Louisiana State Militia."

To this Mr. Marr made answer that there were no armed rioters and no armed men on Canal-street, so far as the committee knew, that they came on a mission of peace, and believed that if the Governor acceded to the proposition they brought, which was to abdicate, it would have pacified the people of Louisiana and prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as the committee were concerned, they were prepared to pledge to the Governor that there would be no violence to persons or property, but, on the contrary, perfect immunity to both. The reply was also reduced to writing, and to it General Dibble responded that he had to repeat that while there might be no armed men in Canal-street, there were armed bodies within a short distance, assembled at the same call as the mass meeting.

The committee retiring, reported the abortive result of the interview to the mass meeting, whereupon Dr. Beard made a strong address, which in effect advised the vast crowd to go home and get their arms and ammunition and return to Canal-street to assist the White Leaguers, who were under arms, to execute the plans that would be arranged for them. Shortly after 12 o'clock the meeting dispersed, some of the people marching away in procession. By 3 o'clock p.m. it became quite evident that they had taken the advice given them, for at that time, by an apparent concert of action, armed citizens in strong bodies were stationed at the subsections of all the streets leading into Canal-street, on the south side from the Mississippi River east to Claiborne-street. Soon afterwards extra copies of the *New Orleans Bulletin* were circulated containing a proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Penn, wherein he assumed the office of Governor, and virtually deposed Kellogg, and at the same time called out the Militia to support him, thus giving the Canal-street gathering the semblance of authority.

The annexed order appointed General Frederick N. Ogden commander of the Militia, and here was also a brief address issued by Governor Penn to the Negroes, intended to quiet their apprehensions.

"To the Coloured People of the State of Louisiana.

"In the grand movement now on foot against the enormities of the rule of Kellogg's usurpation, rest assured that no harm is meant toward you, your property, or your rights.

"Pursue your usual avocations and you will not be molested. We war against the thieves, plunderers, and spoilers of the State who are involving your race and ours in common ruin. The rights of the coloured as well as of the white race we are determined to uphold and defend.

"D. B. PENN, Lieutenant Governor."

Governor Kellogg naturally became apprehensive at the formidable demonstration, and at 4 p.m. the Metropolitan police appeared on the ground. They numbered about 500, with cavalry and artillery, and took position at the head of Canal-street, the opposite end from the river, General Longstreet commanding. Longstreet, followed by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal-street, ordering the armed citizens, who crowded all the intersections, to disperse. They did not disperse, and the police started down the street to take possession and drive them away. Desultory firing began; a number were killed and wounded; a serious battle was fought of which we have not received any coherent description; the Negroes, who largely compose the police force, broke and fled at the first fire, and the citizens at 6 o'clock were the victors. They also operated with vigour in other quarters. They captured one gun from the police, drove them out of the City Hall, and held it and took possession of the police telegraph office, the loss of which was a serious blow to Kellogg, as his entire telegraph system was rendered useless by it. Later in the day the citizens began building barricades to hold their position, these barricades being composed chiefly of street cars and other vehicles, and being erected on all the streets leading out of Canal-street on the south side. At 8 p.m., the citizens, aided by these barricades, held all of the city north of [illegible] while the police were massed in and around Jackson-square. No further attempt was made during the evening to drive off the citizens, and at midnight they still held their vantage ground, the streets north of Canal-street being well filled with armed citizens. In the fighting during the afternoon eight citizens and [illegible] policemen were killed, and a large number wounded. Among the citizens killed are Captain J. M. West, a well-known newspaper correspondent, and Major J. E. Gourdain. Major William R. Wells was wounded. General Ogden's horse was killed under him. Of the police, General Badger, second in command, who led the force in person during the fight, received three serious wounds and his leg has been amputated. He is believed to be mortally wounded.

Telegrams from elsewhere in Louisiana received last night show that throughout the northern portion of the State the Whites have received the news of the revolt in New Orleans with the greatest joy. In Shreveport a meeting assembled, which resolved to support Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, and arrangements were made to call out the Militia and install the parish officers to-day who were chosen by the Whites in 1872 at the election when the frauds occurred by which Kellogg obtained control. The revolution in Northern Louisiana, it is announced, will be complete, [illegible]less.

The Kellogg faction, seeing that the whites had gained the victory and held possession of all the strategic points, during the night determined to surrender to the citizens and at the same time to call upon the President for military aid, so that Governor Kellogg could be reinstated in power. Accordingly at 9 a.m. to-day the entire force of Metropolitan police with their arms, station houses, and such auxiliaries as were aiding them, surrendered to Governor Penn and General Ogden. Governor Kellogg, General Longstreet, and other officials took refuge in the Custom-house, where a company of United States troops was quartered, and which the citizens, not wishing to have any quarrel with the United States Government, would not attack. The State House, the Governor's head quarters, and the Jackson-square Police Station, where the police were massed, were both yielded up to Governor Penn, who at the time had a force of no less than 10,000 men under arms to support him, this large force having been gathered yesterday and during the night. Nearly 1,000 stand of arms were captured in the police station surrendered, and at noon to-day the citizens were in complete and undisturbed possession of the whole city, excepting the Custom-house, and of all the reins of Government. Business was entirely suspended and nearly all the stores closed, and while there was satisfaction expressed at the successful result of the *coup* there was some apprehension of Federal interference on behalf of Kellogg. Governor Penn having assumed control of affairs announced that he would at once instal in office all the officials who had been chosen on the McEnery ticket in 1872, thus completing the reorganization of the State Government, and setting its machinery newly in motion throughout Louisiana.

During the night Kellogg by telegraph made application to the President at Washington for military assistance to suppress the rebellion, declaring that his State Government was powerless in the face of the formidable armed combination which held New Orleans. The request being referred to the Attorney-General it was determined to extend the aid requested, the Federal Government having heretofore recognised Kellogg as the lawful Governor, and accordingly the President's proclamation was issued, reciting the condition of affairs, and closing with the following :—

"Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of the said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve the public peace."

General Emory, who is in command of the United States troops in New Orleans, has two companies of troops there, and a regiment of about 600 is on its way from Holly Springs, Mississippi to reinforce them. The troops have not in any way interfered, and by the time the "five days" notice has elapsed the new Government will be too strongly intrenched to be easily moved. Popular sympathy throughout the country is decidedly with the citizens of New Orleans, for during the past few years they have been great sufferers from the political knaves who have had control there. The President is reported in Washington telegrams to be quite determined to support Kellogg and at all hazards to suppress domestic violence. The latest telegrams from New Orleans state that this afternoon the excitement there is subsiding and that all is quiet.

The South Carolina Republican Convention, after six days of wrangling, finally adjourned last night. Their closing act, and about the only one which was unaccompanied by quarrelling, was the unanimous passage of a resolution endorsing President Grant's re-election for a "third term." South Carolina is the only State that has yet done this, and as the Convention disgraced itself and the State by furthering the designs of the political knaves who have almost ruined South Carolina, the President can scarcely feel flattered by the action.

The Maine election for Governor, members of Congress, and a State Legislature, was held yesterday, and was warmly contested, a much heavier vote being polled than last year. In 1873 Nelson Dingley, Republican, was elected Governor over Joseph Titcomb, Democrat, by 13,358 majority, and a Legislature was chosen, which contained 30 Republicans and one Opposition in the Senate, and 106 Republicans and 45 Opposition in the House. Maine has five members of Congress, all being Republicans. This year Dingley is again elected over Titcomb by 12,000 majority; the Senate is the same as last year, and the House is three-fourths Republican. The Republicans also elect their full delegation of five members to the next Congress, headed by speaker James G. Blaine. This result is regarded as very significant, as it brings Blaine into the foreground as a candidate for President. He will in all probability receive the support of Pennsylvania.

The consultation between the creditors of the State of Virginia and the Governor, Treasurer, and other officials of that state, for the purpose of adjusting the Virginia debt on some basis that will be satisfactory to the bondholders and the State, is to be held in Richmond on the 10th of November. It is called in pursuance of an Act of the Virginia Legislature, and the Governor the State Treasurer yesterday issued their invitation to the State creditors to attend the conference.

## ALEXANDER AND CARLOS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The authenticity of the alleged letter from the Emperor of Russia to Don Carlos has been re-asserted, and the mere report of its existence caused a good deal of irritation in Germany. [illegible] easily written, the best explanation of it seems to be that some general expressions of courtesy and [illegible] have been turned to a use for which they were not intended, and have been made to do duty as a [illegible] demonstration against the Spanish [illegible]. Whatever be the facts, the letter, or the belief in the letter, has considerable strangeness. Any suggestion that there is something in common between the Emperor Alexander and Don Carlos must be accounted for by the sort of theological mist which the Pope has thrown round the expression "legitimate prince" by declaring the opinion that legitimate princes may be lawfully dethroned to be a damnable error. What kind of legitimate prince is Don Carlos? He has at most a claim to the Spanish throne which, as English lawyers would say, is arguable in a court of justice. Under the ancient law of Castilian Spain, as all schoolboys know, the Crown descended to females on the failure of males in the direct line. The Bourbon dynasty, now little more than 150 years old in the country, introduced the so-called Salic law; but this foreign custom of inheritance was abolished by the Cortes, and successively restored and annulled by the last absolute King of Spain. Against Serrano, Don Carlos may indeed call himself in some sense a legitimate prince, for there are great numbers of people in Europe who are ready to call any sovereign or pretender legitimate, who does not claim to reign through the consent of his subjects. But, against the eldest son of Queen Isabella, the Pretender now in arms has the sort of case on which our English House of Lords would have numberless adjournments *sine die* before venturing to come to a decision if the question arose upon a peerage. The true recommendations of Don Carlos to the political fanatics who assist him in foreign countries are, first, that he is a devotee of the Pope, and next that, however bad his title may be, he does not affect to derive it from the consent of the Spanish nation. A devout convert to Romanism would find it considerably difficult to form an orthodox opinion on the pretensions of Don Carlos. The Pope says it is wicked to dethrone legitimate princes, from which it may be supposed to follow that there is merit in helping to restore them. Yet there is Don Carlos, a candidate for a throne whom the Pope patronizes, but whose case on the Pope's own principles is to the last degree doubtful.

There is no question that the Emperor Alexander, who was the uncle of the present Emperor, held a half-sentimental, half-religious theory on the subject of sovereignty which, inasmuch as he made himself its champion, produced some very important results between 1820 and 1830. The way in which our Duke of Wellington met his proposal to join in some mystical declarations on the subject is one of the most amusing passages in diplomatic history. Stripped of its transcendental trappings, the theory was the old theory of divine right modified so as to include sovereigns of all classes, except such of them as claimed to reign by the same title as Napoleon Bonaparte. Popular election to kingship, now known to have been once universal in Europe, was regarded as the one fatal blemish in a royal title by the group of rulers who had only just begun to take breath after the series of shocks which began with the Revolution. It is certain that Nicholas shared the opinions of the brother whom he succeeded, colouring them, however, with his own personal arrogance; and it is conceivable that the present Emperor Alexander may have some sort of sympathy with the principles of his father and his uncle. Nothing short of an hereditary prejudice could explain his supposing that there is anything in common between his position and that of Don Carlos. The ancient law governing the succession to the Russian Crown had affinity not for the law under which Don Carlos, but for that under which Prince Alfonso claims. It is needless to say that a woman could be Empress of Russia, and, indeed, the law of succession gave an advantage to women. Again, Don Carlos is the Pope's pet pretender, but the Emperor of Russia is, in view of orthodox Roman Catholics, the embodiment of the abomination of desolation. In his own hereditary dominions he is not only Chief of the State, but head of the Church. He is the mainstay of the schism of the Greeks. He has Catholic Poland under his heel. No Polish priest may say mass save under the conditions he prescribes; conversion from the Roman Catholic to the Greek Church is encouraged to the utmost in his dominions, and reconversion to Romanism is a highly penal offence. Nor is there any truth more important for the Western World to take to heart than that the Emperor of Russia reigns with the active consent of his subjects. All Emperors of Russia before him, not even excepting Nicholas, were surrounded by a proud, jealous, and wealthy nobility; once not a little given to assassination, and lately not without a taste for Liberalism of the Continental type. This nobility has been completely humbled and impoverished during the present reign, not directly, but indirectly, through the measures which [illegible] the emancipation of the serfs. There is now nothing whatever between the Russian Emperor and his vast multitude of subjects except the army, which has sworn obedience to him, and these subjects are arranged, after the Oriental fashion, in little communistic groups of cultivating landowners, powerless for action beyond the circle to which they belong, and regarding their Emperor as the vicegerent of God on earth. The Emperor is now the actual mainspring of a society wholly unlike the societies of Western Europe, and of one which not only will not but cannot move without an impulse communicated to it by himself.

The weakness of the theory of legitimacy, once known as the doctrine of divine right, have been dwelt on by a host of writers. As Lord Macaulay was never tired of observing, one might have expected, considering its origin, that it would have been borne out by the precedents of the Hebrew Monarchy, of which, however, the peculiarity was that the kings most favoured by Heaven were on modern principles usurpers, and that, even when the son succeeded his father, he was very seldom the eldest son. But surely the theory of legitimacy has never assumed a stranger aspect than in our own day, when it has become purely negative, and merely means that the Prince claiming to be legitimate must not pretend to reign through the will of his people, in whom it is at most a merit to obey him. One extraordinary peculiarity of the theory of divine right becomes still more extraordinary now that it has assumed its modern shape. It was always supposed to be consistent with the right of conquest. A king might be divinely ordained to govern his people, but if a king by equally divine hereditary right attacked him and tore away a part of dominions, the people of the severed portion were bound to consider the new sovereign as much divinely appointed as the old one. At the present moment there is hardly a single European State of which the territories are not made up in great part of provinces or parts of provinces acquired by conquest, and the assertion of the partisans of legitimacy is that, whosoever else is entitled to rule over each of these miscellaneous communities, it is at all events not the ruler whom it has itself chosen. The truth is that, like many other current theories, the theory of legitimacy only keeps its ground because popular attention is satisfied with the phenomena of the moment. Because there is a definite doctrine widely prevalent that sovereignty depends on national consent, it is taken for granted that there is an equally definite doctrine of sovereignty resting upon something which is not national consent. But there is no such doctrine; the vague belief in its existence probably has its origin in France, and is founded on an assumption that the mode of succession to the French throne is so old as to be semi-divine. But in fact the so-called Salic law is only one of a great variety of feudal customs of succession which gradually grew up in Europe, and the exclusion of females from the inheritance is probably owing to nothing more than the accidentally large number of male descents in the direct line which took place during the early history of the Capetian dynasty. Nor is there a royal house in Europe of which the rules of succession have not arisen under circumstances similarly accidental. Meantime, the causes of the vogue which the theory of legitimacy from time to time acquires in Europe are tolerably plain. Undoubtedly modern Governments based on popular consent do find that something is wanting for their stability beyond usefulness and force; undoubtedly it is a great advantage for a Government to command the sort of unreasoning attachment called loyalty. The craving after a legitimate king is merely a very foolish and perverse nostrum for the cure of a real evil.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
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FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

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ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £59,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ........ Over £110,000.

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Policies issued........ 600
Amount Assured......Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income ........ ,, 2,20,000

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

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The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

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1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made in Government securities, at [illegible] such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, [illegible].

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, [illegible] no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 50 per cent. of premiums paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance, with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 50 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

| Age next Birthday. | 5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200. | | | 10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100. | | | 15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8. | | | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 51 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 14 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 56 | 8 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 5 | 38 | 8 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | [illegible] | 12 | 8 | 58 | 12 | 0 | 43 | 1 | 4 | 30 |
| 35 | [illegible] | 2 | 8 | 64 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 8 | 35 |
| 40 | [illegible] | 10 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 15 | 4 | 40 |
| 45 | [illegible] | 0 | 8 | 77 | 4 | [illegible] | 57 | 9 | 4 | 45 |
| 50 | 151 | 0 | 8 | 85 | 5 | 4 | 64 | 7 | 4 | 50 |
| 55 | [illegible] | 4 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 4 | 73 | 11 | 4 | 55 |
| 60 | 164 | 4 | 8 | 108 | 13 | 4 | 86 | 10 | 8 | 60 |

| Age next Birthday. | 20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50. | | | 25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40. | | | 30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4. | | | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 20 |
| 25 | 32 | 12 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 25 |
| 30 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 28 | [illegible] | 8 | 30 |
| 35 | 39 | 0 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 8 | [illegible] | 10 | 0 | 35 |
| 40 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 7 | 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 40 |
| 45 | 48 | 6 | 8 | 42 | 10 | 0 | [illegible] | 0 | 4 | 45 |
| 50 | 55 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 8 | 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 50 |
| 55 | 61 | 5 | 0 | 60 | 8 | 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 55 |
| 60 | 78 | 0 | 8 | 75 | 12 | 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 60 |

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

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The Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
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## INSURANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER 1874,
and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits [illegible] will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE [illegible]
MODERATE RATES charged for the Forces in the Colonies, India, and other places [illegible].
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be given for the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premiums on return to Europe, or their temperate climate [illegible] Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
[illegible] Colonial and Foreign Prospectuses may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. [illegible] GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
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Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large bonuses, which the following figures show :—
New Business, First Quinquennium ........ £ 719,585
Ditto Second ditto ........ £1,412,466
Under rate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £5,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] ........ £ 76,920
Do. 18[illegible] ........ £[illegible]
Do. 1872 ........ £[illegible]
POLICIES covering Risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and Mofussil continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms [illegible].

LIFE BRANCH:
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,002,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits. | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year. | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | [illegible] 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 24 1 | 27 8 |
| 35 | 48 8 | 39 9 | 26 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 13th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834,
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54.
Subscribed Capital ........ £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ........ £ [illegible]
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ........ Rs. [illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
and
F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring ........ £9,717,589-18-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ........ £1,592,489-12-6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 ........ £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ........ Rs. 480 0 0
And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ........ ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and returning so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, or 30 days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

## HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three [illegible] Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank [illegible], Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.
DINNEFORD'S F[illegible]
[illegible] ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH [illegible] GOUT AND I[illegible]
and the best mild aperient for [illegible] adapted for Ladies, Chi[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
Agents—TREACHER [illegible]

SHAC[illegible]
EXPORT PROV[illegible]
45, LOTO[illegible]
GROCER[illegible]
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BA[illegible]
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR [illegible]
CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied [illegible]

THE HIGHEST [illegible]
[illegible] BREECH LOADING [illegible]
[illegible] by H.M. War Department [illegible] South Wales Government [illegible] the TIMES, and other leading [illegible] of the Revolver, with Price List [illegible] Sole Manufacturers, A. [illegible] PANY, Limited, 321, Strand [illegible]
Breech-loading Guns, [illegible]

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
These Lozenges contain no opium [illegible] therefore the most delicate [illegible]. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effect.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OF WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
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HATS AND HELMETS.

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N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Soaps, &c., manufactured in bond [illegible].
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; purchasers should therefore buy direct or through commission houses of repute. The Goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay ........ D. S. KEMP & Co.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 18[illegible], MOHUMMED [illegible] was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice [illegible] to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, and on the [illegible] of [illegible] SELLING SPURIOUS [illegible]. Bearing Labels in imitation of [illegible] CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was [illegible] Magistrate of [illegible] TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling [illegible] Crosse and Blackwell's [illegible] punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. [illegible] mended to examine all goods [illegible] them, and to destroy all bottles [illegible]. GENUINE Manufacture [illegible] with Crosse and Blackwell's [illegible] RESPECTABLE DEALERS in India.

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Cutlery,
Carriages,
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[illegible]
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and [illegible] Sewing Machines for the City of London.
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Price Lists can be had of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the [illegible] Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than [illegible] to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight [illegible] by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and [illegible] to any Post Town in India [illegible].
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
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[illegible]
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